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UNBIASED INQUIRER PROVES BY YEAR'S STUDY THAT DRY LAW IS SUCCESS IN UNITED STATES

Gifford Gordon of Australia Convinced, After Covering 25,000 Miles in Search for Facts, That Crime Has Decreased and Living Conditions Improved

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—"Has the prohibition amendment in effect since 1920 accomplished what its proponents expected? Have living conditions in the great Republic improved as a result of the operation of the law which prohibits the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages?"

The foregoing questions are far from unique in the United States since the Eighteenth Amendment became a fact through the Volstead Enforcement Act. These questions have been asked repeatedly and as frequently answered, the reply being a negation or affirmation according to the witness or dryness of the respondent. Now comes an impartial investigator, having no preconceived opinions as to the efficacy or inefficacy of the amendment—a visitor and student from Australia—who propounds the questions and gives answer in most emphatic affirmation.

Subject Thoroughly Studied

The visitor is Gifford Gordon, duly accredited representative of the Victorian Anti-Liquor League, of Melbourne, Australia, who was intrusted with the mission of carefully investigating and reporting upon the effects of prohibition in the United States. He arrived in New York in July, 1921, and spent more than a year in travel and inquiry. During that time he covered a distance of 25,000 miles, visited almost every large city, pursued his investigations in rural communities, interviewed leaders in every walk of life—Labor leaders, Labor employers, criminologists, physicians, alienists, Federal, state and city officials and private individuals—studied newspapers and magazines and, in short, made every possible effort to obtain accurate and reliable information.

The result of this searching inquiry has just been made public in a 16-page pamphlet, entitled "Hold Fast, America," published by the World League Against Alcoholism, Westerville, Ohio. His answer to the two questions asked follows: "After 12 months of thorough investigation, I am convinced that prohibition in the United States has succeeded. Moreover, I have collected facts and statistics, and direct testimony, which support this verdict, and which I believe will be accepted as conclusive by any fair-minded, impartial judge." His statement, which he collected "facts and statistics" is fully born out by his pamphlet which in part reads:

A Found Air of Discouragement

When I landed in New York my first impression was one of doubt and discouragement. I found many excellent Christian people who believed that prohibition had not achieved its purpose. The cause of their discouragement soon became evident when I read the newspapers and listened to the talk of groups of average citizens, men and women, who had made no attempt to learn the facts and whose only source of knowledge was idle gossip.

I went to a great editor and asked him why the newspapers had not made any attempt to say about violations of law, and the apparent failure of prohibition, and little or nothing about the beneficial results of its operation. This is what he told me:

"Violation of law is news. Observance of the law is not news. For example, a prominent citizen may lead a life of exemplary virtue, and the newspapers will not comment upon this fact. But let him fall from grace—let him break the law—and he becomes a subject for newspaper headlines."

In my travels, I have been amazed to find the lack of knowledge about the operation of prohibition which existed in every part of the country. Not only a lack of knowledge, but a distorted belief due to newspaper accounts of bootlegging and deaths due to drinking poisonous liquor. Whenever I have delivered my message, the people have flocked about me. "Mr. Gordon," they said, "the people of this country do not know these facts. Most of them have no idea that prohibition has been so successful."

The whole world is watching this experiment of yours. As goes prohibition in America, so will prohibition in Australia, and eventually all over the world.

Real Points to Be Settled

I did not come to America to find out whether prohibition absolutely prohibited. I knew it did not. No one expected that it would. I came to find out if prohibition, in the face of tremendous handicaps, had justified itself. I wanted to know if it had decreased drunkenness, reduced crime, improved living conditions, encouraged industry, helped the submerged classes, and been a blessing to the great mass of the people.

It has done all of these things—perhaps not in full measure, but certainly to the extent that it has overwhelmingly justified the enactment of the anti-liquor constitutional amendment.

Has prohibition decreased drunkenness? You would not think so if you lived in a foreign country and obtained your knowledge from the American cable dispatches. You would not think so if you listened to the loose talk that is abroad in this country today. But what are the facts? Here are just a few:

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS

	1915	1921	Decrease
New York	22,525	8,169	14,466
Portland, Ore.	6,555	2,904	3,751
San Francisco, Cal.	17,354	5,817	11,537
Detroit, Mich.	17,409	7,220	10,189
Los Angeles, Cal.	17,510	6,339	10,671
Des Moines, Ia.	4,428	1,919	2,479

Representative Figures

Do the figures of these cities represent conditions in the country at large? They do. I have the assertion of Judge Gemmill, of the Municipal Court, of Chicago, who has made a study of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

RAIL STRIKE ENDS; ROADS WIRE DESIRE TO SIGN AGREEMENT

Shop Crafts Leaders Instruct Officials to Hasten Plans to Return to Work

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (By The Associated Press)—Leaders of the federated railway shopcrafts, who today began negotiating separate settlements of the shopmen's strike which began July 1 in accordance with the agreement adopted by the union's general policy committee, announced that several railroads had telegraphed union headquarters indicating willingness to go into the negotiations. These, the leaders said, were in addition to about 50 roads which previously had agreed to separate settlements.

The Chicago & Northwestern, one of the large western systems party to the agreement, was expected to meet leaders of its shopmen some time today with the possibility that the men would return to work tomorrow or Monday.

Officials of only two of the large western railway systems today have confirmed inclusion of their roads in the list of lines parties to the general settlement agreement. These were the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. No official list of roads has been announced either by unions or rail executives.

A number of the important western lines were not parties to the agreement and will not be included in the settlement, according to statements from their officials today. These included the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago Great Western.

We will not enter the agreement," H. H. Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy said. "I have said so repeatedly; and this is my final statement."

"The Chicago Great Western is not a party to the agreement and I will not submit the agreement to any of the western roads' executives," said Samuel Pelton, president of the Great Western.

W. C. Bied, president and one of the receivers of the Chicago & Alton, said his road was not a party to the agreement, and would not be. Mr. Bied said only a small number of roads, both eastern and western, were parties to the settlement agreement.

Mr. Jewell Directs Peace

Instructions to various system federal officials to enter signatory negotiations and arrange agreements with their roads were sent out from union headquarters by E. M. Jewell, chief strike leader and head of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor.

Although the shop crafts' executive council remained here with Mr. Jewell to direct the affairs of the railway shop unions in settling the strike, policy committee members scattered to their respective districts soon after the settlement was reached.

Railway systems counted among those expected to sign the agreement immediately or soon were said to number about 50 of the 202 class one roads of the country. Some of the larger systems were counted among those willing to sign for immediate peace. The mileage affected was estimated today at about 55,000 of the 250,000 miles in the United States.

The text of instructions to officials of system federations would remain confidential, Mr. Jewell said. He said also that union leaders would not make public at this time a list of the roads which were parties to the agreement. The reason for retaining the list, he said, was because it will be augmented probably by new signers as the result of a continuous series of conferences with roads not already in the agreement.

Any lists made public, Mr. Jewell said, would have to come from the railroads themselves. Efforts to verify published lists of roads accepting the settlement drew denials from the Erie, Burlington, Chicago Great Western, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central and a large number of other roads. The New York Central group was one of the largest generally credited with planning to sign the agreement.

Under the terms of the peace plan, the men were to return to work on wages scales prescribed by the United States Railroad Labor Board, effective July 1, the date the strike began. The question of seniority which developed after the strike began and

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Eleutherios Venizelos

Eminent Greek Statesman, to Whom Urgent Appeals Are Being Made to Return to Power in Greece

GERMAN HOPE OF SALVATION NOW RESTS ON COMMISSION

Belgian Note Complicates Problems Facing Wirth Government—Franco-German Combine Outlined

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 14—The Wirth Government is now placing in the Reparations Commission what the officials here call "Germany's hope." They are pessimistic. They reiterate their declaration that Germany cannot meet the terms of the Paris decision in connection with Belgium's claims. They say they can only await the final decision of the commission; if it is adverse, there is nothing they can do. "Herr Fischer and Dr. Bergmann are now in Paris to again plead for an extension of time, if they have an opportunity to appear before the commission," an official here said. "We are anxious to do all in our power to satisfy Belgium. We feel it a moral obligation of Germany. On the other hand, we can no longer sign agreements to do things we know it is impossible for us to do."

The Belgian note served immediately to complicate the problems confronting Dr. Wirth, and the position of the Government is described in all quarters as extremely embarrassing. Just what Dr. Wirth will do in case the Reparations Commission order to comply with the terms of the Paris decision, no responsible official would say.

Watchful Waiting Policy

It is obvious they do not know. They are simply following a policy of watchful waiting, and are hoping. There are a multitude of currents and cross-currents observable here. Out of them one can base the most optimistic hopes or the most forlorn pessimism, and can produce facts and figures to back up each individual conclusion. It may truthfully be said that the crisis is perhaps as just as good as those for pessimism.

In the highest diplomatic circles the belief still persists that some way out of the present impasse will be found. This view has been expressed repeatedly to The Christian Science Monitor representative by men who are in the position to know what is going on behind the scenes. It is repeated tonight by Edward Filene of Boston. "I believe," he said, "in view of the industrial agreements between French and German business men, and in view of the Franco-German industrial conference which will be held next week, that in spite of the apparent breakdown of the Belgian-German reparations conference, a way out will be found, and that France will not apply her sanctions against the Ruhr."

Conference of Industrialists
He said one of the chief causes for the hope found in well-informed circles here is the semi-official report which is not denied, that the leaders of German industry will go to Paris next week for conferences with French industrial chiefs, looking to a Franco-German industrial combine. Mr. Filene admitted that the same report had come to him, and it was this to which he referred. It is asserted in well-informed circles that this combine report which has been current for more than three months, aims directly at the formation of a giant Franco-German combination of Franco-German coal, iron, steel and other important industries, after the fashion of the present Franco-German chemical combine. It would mean Franco-German industrial supremacy in Europe, a scheme which is distinctly distasteful to British interests in Germany.

The agenda of the conference which will be held in Paris next week is being carefully guarded. However, it is asserted in some of the highest circles here that a way has been prepared for this conference, and that the men who will go to northern France to survey the situation there in connection with the Stinnes-Lubersack agreements will be the German representatives at the Paris industrial meeting.

"I regard the chances as very good for a working scheme between French and German industry," Mr. Filene said. "In any event," he continued, "negotiations in Paris will have a very great political effect on England, since I imagine some English produce and exporters will view with alarm such powerful Franco-German combines as have already been made, or are being made or are about to be made."

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MR. VENIZELOS NOT TO TAKE OFFICIAL PART IN AFFAIRS WHILE CONSTANTINE RULES

Cretan Statesman Ready, However, to Save Greece From King's Errors—Turkish Victory a Severe Blow to Royal Prestige in Athens

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 14—It is impossible to say anything at present, stated Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Premier of Greece, when seen with Mrs. Venizelos, her son, and his private secretary, Mr. Michalopoulos. The eyes of the great Greek statesman twinkled behind his glasses as he made this depressing remark to the interviewer. But the matter turned out somewhat better than was thus promised.

If Mr. Venizelos, in view of the delicacy of his personal position, has to decline for the moment to be quoted directly even by The Christian Science Monitor, to whom he has promised a declaration, the embargo did not extend to what is called his entourage. It was possible, therefore, to gather that he would see officially no French statesman and to learn at the same time that he had the intention of seeing as many French statesmen as possible.

Air Force Leaves for Service in Mesopotamia

By The Associated Press

London, Sept. 14.

ONE THOUSAND officers and men of the Royal Air Force embarked today at Southampton for service in Mesopotamia.

TURKISH ATROCITIES IN SMYRNA DISTRICT

Refugees Report Continuation of Massacres in Coastal Region of Asia Minor

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 14—Turkish atrocities in the Smyrna district are reported by refugees who escaped to Piræus today. Epidemics have broken out among the refugees in the Anatolian port owing to their flocking together. In Smyrna and also in other seaports thousands of families are living on the streets or in churchyards, selling all their belongings to buy at exorbitant rates transportation for anywhere away from Asia Minor.

There is a great need for transportation. In this connection the Greek Government has requested the allied commissioners at Constantinople for permission to commandeer foreign steamers for the transportation of refugees.

Allied consulates and American organizations like the Near East Relief Committee, the Y. M. C. A. and American colleges are putting forth tremendous efforts for the welfare of the refugees and they are still unable, lacking funds, to reach a huge number of them.

The Greek military situation is clearing. An army corps has just been transported to Thrace and the rest of the army and material have safely been taken to Piræus and the islands off the coast.

The army division under General Theotokis, which was detached from the main forces of the Greek army, has arrived safely at its post and is now being transported.

The political situation is calm. Both people and press are urging support for the Government in the present crisis. The Greek people and press are unanimous in stating that Greece will defend Thrace and will not allow any concessions.

HUNGARY DENIES PLOT AGAINST RUMANIA

BUDAPEST, Sept. 14—The foreign committee of Parliament yesterday heard the Government's explanations concerning the allegations that it was concerned in the recent plot against the Rumanian royal family. Count Stefan Bethlen, the Premier, declared that the incident was "merely a maneuver against Hungary's good reputation."

A Bucharest dispatch on Sept. 5 said a plot had been uncovered in which a number of former Hungarian army officers were planning to kill the members of the Rumanian royal family. The men were arrested and the police seized a quantity of explosives, which they alleged were to have been planted in the grandstand at a race track where the Rumanian royalty was attending a festival.

FAR EASTERN CONFERENCE BEING HELD IN MANCHURIA

Japan's Attitude Toward Russia Conciliatory—Complete Recognition of Soviet to Be Taken Up Later

By Special Cable

CHANGCHUN, Sept. 14—The conference between delegates representing the Far Eastern Republic, Japan, and the Soviet Government of Russia, is now in full swing at the Yamato Hotel here, which has been made the headquarters for the delegates.

Many problems affecting the interests of the various nations will be considered at the conference which it is anticipated will be of a somewhat protracted nature, and at the conclusion of the conference proper, Japan will take up the question of the recognition of Russia upon a broad basis. As has already been pointed out, Japan has already receded from its former position and yielded on the question of Soviet participation in the present conference, limiting however that participation strictly to questions affecting the Far East, the Dairen agenda being accepted as the basis of the discussions.

Among other questions to be dealt

Russian Participation

Regarded as Triumph

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Sept. 14—The Tokyo Government's conciliatory attitude toward the Russian demands probably insures the smooth progress of the conference. Instructions sent to Matsumura, Japan's representative, on Tuesday embodying the Government's views, follows Japan's consent to extending the sphere of the conference by which it embraces all Russian

position, has to decline for the moment to be quoted directly even by The Christian Science Monitor, to whom he has promised a declaration, the embargo did not extend to what is called his entourage. It was possible, therefore, to gather that he would see officially no French statesman and to learn at the same time that he had the intention of seeing as many French statesmen as possible.

To Plead Greek Cause

His object in coming to Paris is to plead the Greek cause. He will stay a few days and will then leave for other capitals. Whether his visit to London will immediately follow has not been determined. "The Turkish victories," said a high Greek personality, "are not only a disaster for Hellenic aspirations, they put in peril the interests of the great powers in the Near East. France herself, in spite of her sympathy with Turkey, has felt in the presence of the irruptions of the Kemalists, the necessity for sending troops to Scutari and other places."

"It is essential to show the danger which menaces—the organization of Angora in liaison with Moscow and Berlin and the anti-Christian agitation of the Kemalists who wish to impose on the Greeks of Asia Minor a Turkish patriarch. Mr. Venizelos comes when the cabinets of Paris, London and Rome are facing the situation and attempting to put themselves in accord. It is good news that already France and England are in accord on the principle of liberty of the Straits and the neutral zone and it is impossible that they will not agree on common action."

Will Mr. Venizelos Return?

"Will Mr. Venizelos return to power? Obviously he could hardly refuse were the call to be unanimous. If the service of his country demanded it he would doubtless be ready. But certainly there is no such design and no such expectation. In any case it appears improbable that he could work with Constantine. Certainly opinion has evolved since November, 1920, and the result of the election might be reversed."

It should be stated that although a terrible blow has been struck at the royal prestige by the Greek defeat and abdication of the sovereign is called for, the supporters of Constantine, however, argue that they have simply inherited the policy of Mr. Venizelos. There is no need to try to ignore events and although Constantine is not solid on his throne it would be premature to assume that he will give way to his heir. It was pointed out that without being in power Mr. Venizelos could well serve his country and that even in the event of a complete ingratiation of the King and politicians his intervention on behalf of his country was welcomed.

His friends are inclined to believe that he is really more useful in the present circumstances out of power than in power. At Rome, where the Government has just insisted upon convocation of the Venice Conference which London and Paris think without purpose in the present emergency, Mr. Venizelos is expected in a few days. The following statement was made by a person serving Mr. Venizelos:

He is a great patriot, devoted body and soul to his country. He would certainly not refuse, were it necessary, to take up the responsibility and endeavour to save Greece from the errors of Constantine. But Mr. Venizelos and Constantine cannot collaborate. What is in King Mr. Venizelos cannot consent to take an official part in the affairs of Greece.

Rigorous Silence Observed

Mr. Venizelos was at St. Moritz, in the Engadine, when he heard the news of the rapid defeat of Constantine's troops. He was deeply affected by the event, which deprives his country of territories which he had gained by great diplomatic efforts. At first he went to Zurich, where he could follow events more readily, but quickly took a decision to come to Paris. He has, in the hotel in which he has been staying, seen a number of the principal partisans and is thoroughly acquainted with the internal situation of Greece.

Numerous telegrams from Greece and especially from Crete call on him to take up office. There was a rush of visitors to the hotel and strict orders were given to prevent their access to Mr. Venizelos who desires personally to observe the most rigorous silence.

Negotiations Tend to Unify Policy of Entente in Orient

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Sept. 14—Conversations in diplomatic circles concerning the Near Eastern crisis leave one with the impression that the negotiations are tending, though with faltering footsteps, toward common allied

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

action. As far as this concerns the question of Constantinople, Thrace and the Dardanelles, which are the only issues existing today, the situation may be summarized as follows:

Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to evacuate Constantinople and consented to the establishment of a limited Turkish garrison. But the Dardanelles were never to return to Turkish control. The Ottoman would regain sovereignty over the Asiatic shore, but this was demilitarized to a depth of approximately 60 miles, while the European shore became a zone of allied military occupation from the mouth of the Straits to Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora. The control of navigation was placed under an international commission, with a Turkish chairman. Both sides of the Bosphorus were demilitarized. The Turkish European frontier was moved westward from the Tchatalja line to a line drawn from the Bulgarian frontier to Ganos on the Sea of Marmora, leaving Rodosto to the Turks.

Opportunity for Peace Lost

At this conference Lord Curzon took the lead while Raymond Poincaré defended Turkish ambitions, subsequently permitting the French press to indicate that France would not countenance any attempt to impose the solution then reached. Thus the opportunity which would have spared us of recent developments was lost, for Angora simply ignored the whole proceedings and continued to demand a settlement on the basis of the National pact.

The situation now, however, has undergone a transformation. France's own aspirations are threatened and she has much to lose in other directions by a break with England. As M. Poincaré observed when criticizing Aristide Briand's Angora Treaty in the Revue des Deux Mondes last December, for us (the Allies) to separate on the Bosphorus would mean separation on the Rhine. That is one of the essential factors of the present discussion.

Military Pressure Needed

Actually the Kemalists have been reminded of the existence of the neutral zone on the Asiatic side of the Marmora Sea, and British, French and Italian detachments have been landed as a warning against aggression. That is all to the good. But, while some delay is bound to occur before Kemal can transport his main forces over the sparse Anatolian communications, his northern army may come into contact with Allied flags at an early date. As to the attitude the Ottoman leader will adopt, it is probable he will temporize a while.

The Allies must, however, understand that diplomacy not backed by military strength is unlikely to impress the Turks, who are infused with victory. Battleships could do much to thwart any attempt to cross to Europe, but they would be hardly sufficient in themselves to safeguard the position. Given allied unity, very few western European troops would suffice to afford the necessary military backing, for Jugoslavia and Rumania could, doubtless, move quickly, while the support of the Hellenic army in Thrace would by no means be negligible. If, on the other hand, France stands out, the position becomes difficult and complicated, with consequences so unpleasant that one prefers to hope for the best.

International Meeting to Include Russia Finds Favor in London

LONDON, Sept. 14 (By The Associated Press).—The impression is growing here that a Turkish peace can only be arranged in a large international conference in which Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and the other Balkan states participate. This impression is based in part upon the renewed expression of Russia's attitude regarding the Straits of the Dardanelles, as contained in her note of protest against the allied action in Constantinople, sent recently to Great Britain, in which she demands the question be settled primarily by the powers that use the Black Sea as an outlet to the ocean.

One fact is coming to be realized in London, namely that the Turks have never changed their demand since the publication of the national pact in 1919 and ratified at Sivas in August of that year. Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his adherents in the nationalist movement never were even during the blackest days of defeat when last year the Greeks were pushing toward Angora. They maintained they would stand by the pact.

The Near Eastern situation is causing considerable concern here. This is reflected in the editorial columns of the morning newspapers, some of which adopt a distinctly alarmist tone.

"A grave crisis" confronts the powers, say one, while others declare "the situation is drifting to the danger point," that "all the elements are present for another flareup of war," and that "the powers must act at once, and in agreement; if they fail to agree, nothing but a miracle can avert disaster."

Those papers which are habitually apprehensive of France comment strongly on her tenderness for the Turks and insist that the latter cannot be allowed to recover Thrace and Adrianople, which they believe France is willing to give them.

French Officer Regards Situation Serious

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Marshall Franchet d'Espèrey considers the situation in

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the Near East very serious, says the Echo de Paris.

"Don't forget that the Bosphorus at certain points is only 800 yards wide," he said, "and that all the European quarters in Constantinople might well find themselves under the fire of Turkish four-inch guns. However, I believe Mustafa Kemal Pasha is too intelligent and prudent to commit such a blunder."

Bulgaria's Aspirations for Outlet to Aegean Sea Are Reawakened

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Political issues of the first magnitude in all parts of the world are being drawn one after another into the eddying currents of the Near East situation. Local collisions between Greeks and comitadjis in Northern Thrace during the past few days have reawakened Bulgaria's long dormant aspirations for access to the Aegean Sea, which the Kemalists are holding out as a bid for Bulgarian support in their own designs for recovery of Thrace.

Circumstantial reports have found their way into circulation to the effect that Serbia is mobilizing to oppose anything of the kind, as contrary to the interests of the Little Entente. An official denial of these rumors has not prevented the excitement from spreading to Rumania and Poland, which are Serbia's allies. Germany again has begun to ask herself why, if Kemal Turkey can obtain relief by force from the penalties she has incurred, Germany should not hope to do the same.

The Rapallo Treaty between Germany and Mustafa Kemal's Soviet allies is recalled as the basis from which to act and this again reacts on Warsaw, which is always in dread of intrigues between Berlin and Moscow. The Pan-Islamic protest also is becoming increasingly heard in India and Egypt and although it is necessary to recognize the very limited extent to which such a protest represents the feelings of the masses of Oriental peoples on whose behalf it claims to be made it can in no way be disregarded when added to so many other factors of unrest.

The seriousness of all this is fully realized both in London and in Paris. It has arisen from the conflicting nature of the interests of France and England. Differences have admittedly occurred and may not yet have been fully composed. The basis of an agreement has been reached, however, in the vital decision to maintain the freedom of the Dardanelles, to which France, as well as England, has now definitely adhered, and this has, in the most relieved the general tension, since other outstanding questions hinge upon this central point.

Italy to Stand by Allies

Greek and Italian interests may still be at variance regarding the disposal of Thrace, but Italy can be counted upon to stand by her allies and the outcome of the Angora campaign necessarily modifies Britain's previous reluctance to revise the decisions of the March agreement and the Treaty of Sèvres. Everything now turns upon the continued ability of the three great powers of England, France and Italy to act firmly together. That there have been differences is common knowledge. That these differences are now frankly recognized, that a common policy has been decided upon regarding the main issue concerned, which is that of maintaining the freedom of the Straits, and that good will exists for dealing with the difficult questions still remaining are the dominating features of the Near East situation today.

The French Cabinet is now sitting in Paris to formulate its Near Eastern policy in detail and the British Cabinet meets here tomorrow afternoon, when this policy will be considered.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that official circles here believe a complete accord is assured.

Carlo Schanzer Again Calls for Early Peace Conference

ROME, Sept. 14.—In Tuesday's Cabinet meeting Carlo Schanzer informed the ministers that he would send a new note to England and France, insisting on the Italian viewpoint of the necessity of an early convocation of a peace conference. He especially called England's attention to the dangers to European peace if the conference is not held. It is possible that serious complications may arise if the Turks continue the war on European territory, he says. The responsibility for a further continuation of the war rests with that nation, which is not willing to persuade the belligerents to conclude peace, especially as Signor Schanzer believes it is still possible to find a fair compromise on the belligerents' aspirations.

The ministerial Tribune believes the note will meet the same fate as the first peace move, but posterity will have been sent to outline clearly Italy's policy in the Near East. It concludes that at the same time Italy believes Signor Schanzer's proposal the best way to secure peace immediately.

Signor Storza, Italian Ambassador at Paris and formerly High Commissioner at Constantinople, had important conversations with Signor Schanzer before returning to Paris.

Mudania Situation Apalling

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14 (By The Associated Press).—The American submachine gun No. 96 has arrived here with reports of the appalling situation at Mudania. Fifty thousand refugees, without food or water, lined the waterfront for miles in the broiling sun, with arms uplifted, pleading to be taken off.

Bleriot Prize Offered

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Bleriot, famous French aviator, has offered a prize of 15,000 francs for an airplane competition in which the object will be to make a flight and return across the English Channel with the use of the smallest quantity of gasoline. Light machines with small motors are specified, and in no case must they use more than three quarts of fuel.

FETHI BEY SEEKS IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION INTO ATROCITIES

Angora Cabinet Minister Admits "Excesses" but Says Steps Have Been Taken to Stop Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Before Fethi Bey, the Minister of the Interior in the Angora Government, left London for the Continent, rumor had been particularly busy on his account. One newspaper, not noted for its friendliness toward the present British Government, published a statement to the effect that he was being purposely affronted by the Foreign Office. Others gave accounts of the terms which he was alleged to have come to London to discuss. Wishing to learn the truth of the matter, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called at Fethi Bey's hotel to hear from his own lips what was the real object of his visit.

Fethi Bey is a gentleman who does not stand on ceremony. He opened the door himself, shook hands cordially and professed himself ready to answer all questions. He speaks English well, though not very fluently, and prefers to carry on conversation with the help of an interpreter. At the interview this role was taken by Dr. Richard, who is acting as his adviser and who had been in England some five months striving for what he called "peace with honor" for Turkey.

It soon appeared that rumor, as usual, was not to be trusted. Fethi Bey had been courteously received by the Foreign Office, though he had not had an opportunity of discussing the peace proposals with Lord Curzon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

After Fethi Bey had indicated Angora's peace proposals The Christian Science Monitor's representative took advantage of the opportunity to inquire tentatively about the condition of the Christian inhabitants of the Black Sea littoral.

"You are referring to the atrocities," he asked Dr. Richard. "Speak plainly. We do not mind. Certainly there have been excesses, and we regret them very much. But the figures have been grossly exaggerated, and we have taken steps to see that such things do not happen again."

He complained that when the West-

ern nations talked about atrocities they accepted everything the Greeks said at its face value. The Greeks and Armenians, he said, are the plaintiffs supplied all the evidence, and gave the verdict, which the Western nations agreed to without question.

As to the recent reports which had been circulated about atrocities, Dr. Gibbons had gone everywhere under Greek auspices, said Fethi Bey, and had been skillfully prevented from forming an independent opinion. As to Dr. Ward and Major Yowell, they had been found intriguing against the Turkish Government and had been deported. They were therefore prejudiced. Fethi Bey even argued that there was no evidence of alleged Turkish atrocities which was not tainted, and that there was abundant evidence by impartial eyewitnesses of Greek and Armenian atrocities against the Turks. Both American and British had seen them with their own eyes. Why was no notice taken of their testimony? Was the life of a Moslem of less importance than the life of a Christian? It certainly seemed like it, he declared with considerable heat.

That briefly, is the Turkish view of the case. Their measures had, he admitted, been stern and on a few occasions the soldiers might have got out of hand, remembering how their own kinsfolk had been treated, and done things whereof the Turkish nation was heartily ashamed. It was nonsense to say that Christians had been exterminated. Finally, the Turks would welcome an impartial inquiry, but let it thoroughly investigate the misdeeds of the Armenians and Greeks as well as those of the Turks, and let the world withhold judgment until the inquiry had been completed.

There is, however, one stipulation which should be made before such an inquiry is instituted. Let Turks, Armenians and Greeks all agree that when an atrocity is definitely proved, the perpetrator, whether his estate be high or low, shall be adequately punished—if indeed any punishment can be really adequate. Only thus can the inquiry be of any practical value.

THREE DRY VOTES NET GAIN IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

victories in New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and New Mexico, where the remaining primaries are to be held, such gains as could be made would not help the beer and wine vote to any degree. New York and Rhode Island already are represented by anti-prohibition Senators and a majority of the House delegations in those two states are New Jerseyans.

A possible gain of half a dozen votes, which is more than the most optimistic count on, would not be more than a drop in the bucket. The largest wet vote polled in the Senate on any important occasion has been 22, while in the House the best the "wets" can claim is something like 110 votes. A difference of two or three votes either way would not make much difference to either side.

Liquor headquarters in Washington and elsewhere naturally point to the wet victories in Maryland, Missouri, and Wisconsin, as indicating the growing public indignation against the Volstead Act and the enforcement of dry laws. A difference of two or three votes in Wisconsin, these much heralded victories have not added to the strength of the wet cause in the matter of actual votes.

Missouri will be one of the main battlegrounds in November, and James A. Reed (D.), renominated for the Senate on the Democratic ticket, is facing the hardest fight of his political career. His election is uncertain. If defeated he will be succeeded by a dry. Not so in Maryland, however, where the Democratic opponent of Joseph I. France is just as pronounced a supporter of the prohibition. Aware that they are making a losing fight, the political chiefs of the liquor organizations are nevertheless determined to redouble their efforts in the November elections in order to prevent the defeat of wet nominees, which appears certain in some districts.

At headquarters of the National Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, leaders decline to make any further claims as to primary results, saying that their records are incomplete. It is evident that the results are decidedly discouraging to their aspirations, since they entered the campaign confident of winning at least 100 seats in the next House.

FAR EASTERN CONFERENCE BEING HELD IN MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

questions. But those relating to the Far Eastern Republic must be first considered, and after concluding an agreement based on the unsigned Dairen agreement, new negotiations with Soviet Russia will proceed.

Russia has no objection to the proceedings being conducted on the Dairen basis, but Soviet Russia being the other party to the negotiations, regards it as improper that the Dairen basis shall be final, therefore, the discussion will be renewed, article by article. Any settlement made with the Far Eastern Republic is to be regarded as preliminary to an agreement with Soviet Russia. The foregoing reached Mr. Matsudaira early yesterday. Should an agreement be reached before the end of October when the withdrawal of the Japanese forces is to be entirely effected, the confiscated arms and ammunition will be delivered to Russia and the forces at Saghalien withdrawn as promised, immediately following the Nikolaievsk settlement.

The reason that Japan desires separate agreements with the Far Eastern Republic and Soviet Russia is because Tokyo regards the two as quite dis-

ATTACK ON BREWERS TO BE INAUGURATED AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Providence, R. I., is to be the first point of attack by the combined forces of the Justice Department and the prohibition unit in their war on brewers whose products are near beer, it was indicated last night at prohibition headquarters.

Investigations are now being made of Providence breweries. It was said, and federal action is expected to follow shortly. Breweries in other cities, for example, in New York, are being thoroughly checked-up on the amount of alcohol their products contain and revocation of permits will follow at too liberal quantity of "kick" in near beer.

BRITISH EXPORTERS RUSH FINE GOODS TO UNITED STATES

LONDON, Sept. 14.—British manufacturers and exporters are rushing huge shipments of fine goods to the United States in anticipation of increased rates under the new tariff bill which it has been expected here would go into effect shortly.

The steamship Mauretania, which will sail Saturday, will carry a full cargo of fine products, including a whole trainload from the north of England.

M. POINCARÉ UPHELD BY FRENCH CABINET

RAMBOUILLET, France, Sept. 14 (By The Associated Press).—An important session of the French Cabinet was held at the summer residence of Alexander Millerand, the President, today. M. Poincaré reported the negotiations between the Belgian and the German Governments over the German notes for German reparations payments. He informed his colleagues of the directions he had given the French delegation to the Reparations Commission as a result of the failure of these negotiations. The Cabinet unanimously approved the Premier's course.

The cabinet then unanimously agreed on the policy to be followed in the effort to establish a durable peace in the Near East.

GREEK ROYALISTS SEEK A REPUBLIC

Join Liberals in Chicago in Demand for Abdication of King Constantine

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Greek Royalists and Liberals in a huge mass meeting here last night, in which several thousand endeavored to participate, denounced King Constantine in a resolution and called on him to abdicate, to allow the formation of a Greek Republic.

It was the first time that former Royalists of Chicago swung over to the support of the Hellenic Liberals in the sentiment favoring the setting up of a democracy in Greece. A meeting of Liberals last week took similar action. However, this meeting being widely advertised attracted more people than could fill the hall and many who would have joined in the demonstration could not get in.

The attitude of Greek statesmen in favoring Prince Christopher to succeed Constantine, as reported yesterday, was vigorously opposed, and declarations were made that Chicago Greeks desire to see their mother country freed forever of monarchical yokes.

A committee to raise funds for stricken areas in Asia Minor was appointed. Special contributions will be asked at Greek churches here during the next week. The Hellenic Liberal Democratic League will meet Sunday to raise money. Besides taking up relief and funds, the mass meeting voted to send a telegram containing a reassurance of confidence to the leaders of the Democratic Party imprisoned in Athens.

Recognition was given The Christian Science Monitor at the meeting by Mr. Kotakis, chairman, who urged Greeks to read this paper to get the American point of view of the Greek situation. He made the following statement to the large assembly:

The Christian Science Monitor is giving much space to the political situation in Greece and Asia Minor. It has published many protests of the horrible atrocities of the Turks on Christians, especially Greeks in the devastated sections. Just now it is giving much news on these subjects than any other American newspaper.

I wish to recommend that the Greeks of Chicago and this vicinity and the middle west read this paper to get the American point of view of the situation abroad and I urge you to subscribe for it.

Mr. Kotakis is publisher of the Chicago Greek Daily and is a general chairman of the Committee on Greek National Defense, representing the middle western states, under whose auspices the meeting last night was held. The substance of the resolution denouncing King Constantine puts all responsibility for the present state of affairs on his shoulders and asks that he abdicate and that Eleutherios Venizelos be given charge.

FINGER-PRINTING FOR NATION URGED BY IDENTIFICATION BODY

Creation of a national bureau of identification was urged today at the session of the International Association for Identification at the State House by Al Dunlap, editor of the association's publication. He declared that the United States is backward among nations in this respect and that there should be greater co-operation between states and cities than now exists.

Resolutions were adopted by the convention favoring a universal system of finger-printing in connection with the American Bankers Association; for closer co-operation in exchanging finger-prints; for a tribute to Dr. Henry Hall of England for distinguished service; and for a state bureau of identification in every state.

The address which was to have been delivered this morning by Jakob Joergensen, chief of police of Copenhagen, Denmark, was postponed until tomorrow morning owing to the late arrival of Mr. Joergensen's steamer in New York.

FILIPINO VACCINATION DECLARED FAILURE

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Special).—Exception is taken by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, an organization in opposition to compulsory medicine, to statements made by William Howard Taft in commenting upon the smallpox epidemic in the Philippines during 1918-20. Mr. Taft blamed "the ineffective Filipino management" for this outbreak and stated that "the administration of health measures" was placed in the hands of natives in 1917. The bureau maintains that Surgeon John D. Long, United States Public Health Service, occupied the position of Director of Health of the Philippine Islands until Dec. 31, 1918.

Statistics for 1918 are quoted by the bureau to the effect that during 1918 there were 47,369 cases of smallpox and 16,447 fatalities. Vaccination, according to the bureau officials, was carried on in the Philippines to a greater extent than in any state in the country, but failed to offer the protection claimed for it, as proved by actual facts.

BEIGIAN SOCIALIST EXPECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Miss Fanny Cohn, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who has just returned from Europe, announces that she spoke with Camille Huysmans, Socialist member of the Belgian Parliament, while abroad, and that he told her he would visit the United States within a few months.

Fancy Broiling Chickens, 45¢ lb. Strictly Fresh Breakfast Eggs Fresh Boiled Lobsters Every Day Own Farm Peaches and Tomatoes for Canning.

W.K. Hutchinson Co. 284 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE COR. FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON

ARLINGTON, WINTHROP, LEANING, MEDFORD.

British Troops to Sail for Constantinople

By The Associated Press

MALTA, Sept. 14.—The British transport *Scylla*, with the Second Royal Naval Regiment on board, will leave Malta for Constantinople tonight. All the other British troops in Malta have been ordered to stand by, prepared to sail.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY CONDEMNS MOBS

Law Observance League Holds Meeting in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 14.—Organizers of the Law Observance and Enforcement League today were busy soliciting members among prominent citizens, in an effort to suppress crime, mob violence, and especially floggings, in this vicinity.

With the principal business houses closed for the event, speakers at a mass meeting yesterday warned that the Nation faces conditions similar to those in Russia and Turkey unless mob violence is suppressed. They cited the scores of floggings in the Birmingham district in the past eight months. The guilty parties in all cases have escaped the hands of the law, it was said.

C. P. Beddow, attorney, the principal speaker at the mass meeting, read an anonymous letter he said he had received.

"We hope you will bridge your tongue and say nothing against what you know to be necessary to maintain white supremacy in our southern states," it read.

"If you mean by white supremacy that Negroes should be persecuted," Mr. Beddow declared, "you are barking up the wrong tree. I believe the Negro should have equal justice before the law. I don't believe in imposing a heavy penalty on a Negro for shooting craps and treating the white murderer."

This statement was met with an outburst of applause. Local law enforcement officers were praised by the speakers but it was declared that their numbers were too few to meet the present need.

WALNUT AUTHORITY MAKES WORLD TOUR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Carlisle Thorpe, general manager of the California Walnut Growers Association, will arrive here next Sunday on the Celtic from Liverpool. He expects to reach Los Angeles about Oct. 1, when he will have completed a circuit of the globe. He has been on a scouting tour of the world's walnut crop and market conditions.

Mr. Thorpe intends to devote next Monday to consultation with Wood & Stevens, the local association representatives, and to a conference with the eastern brokers of the Association, taking in the representatives in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Syracuse and Buffalo. After he has completed his New York visit, he will hold group meetings of brokers in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Denver.

JERSEY CITY MAY BUY COAL

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 14 (Special).—This city is considering the erection of a municipal coal station where the public may purchase coal this winter at reasonable prices. Officials have been in conference several times during the last few days and unless there is some relief in the present coal situation in New Jersey they will make arrangements to purchase coal which will be sold direct to the consumer.

WEST VIRGINIA W.C.T.U. TO MEET

BUCKHANNON, W. Va., Sept. 14.—The annual State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held here Oct. 3, 4, and 5, and tomorrow morning owing to the late arrival of Mr. Joergensen's steamer in New York.

GERMANS EAT LESS MEAT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The average consumption of meat in Germany has dropped from 108 pounds to 73 pounds since the beginning of the war. According to an estimate made by the American Department of Agriculture, the decline is attributed to high prices.

DYER BILL TO BE DEFERRED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Under an agreement between Republican leaders, it is understood the Dyer Anti-Lynch Bill is not to be brought up at this session of Congress, because of the threat of southern Democrats to conduct a prolonged filibuster against it. A filibuster would upset plans for an early adjournment.

REST-RECREATION TRAVEL

HOW WILL YOU SPEND YOUR NEXT VACATION?

Begin to Save NOW in Our 1923

VACATION CLUB

Four classes to select from, \$50, \$100-\$200 or \$500 per week.

COMMENCES THIS MONTH MATURES NEXT JUNE

Make Your Next Vacation The Best You Ever Had

Write for Circular

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INCORPORATED 1899

75 Tremont Street, Boston 9, Mass.

ULSTER FOLLOWS BRITISH SYSTEM

Proportional Representation Is Abolished for Parliamentary Elections

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The royal assent has been given a bill abolishing the system of proportional representation for the elections to the Northern Parliament of Ireland. Interviewed in London today on the subject, a prominent Ulsterman stated that the abolition of proportional representation had been decided on for two reasons: First, because Ulster, being a part of the British Empire, desired to have an electoral system as near as possible similar to that of the mother country; and second, because of the boycott carried out against the Ulster Parliament by the Sinn Fein members, whose election proportional representation had facilitated.

These gentlemen, he said, who included Michael Collins, had refused to take their seats in the Ulster Parliament, or to co-operate with it in any way. If the electoral system had remained unaltered when the new elections took place, this difficulty might have occurred again. Consequently, so as to prevent any further affronts to the people of Ulster and to improve the authority of Parliament, it has been decided to replace the former system by one wherein the possibility of impairing that body's usefulness would be less likely to occur.

BANK MANAGER ACQUITTED

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—D. C. Macarow, general manager of the defunct Merchants Bank, today was acquitted in the court of general sessions by Chief Justice Decarie of the charge of signing a false return on the bank's financial condition, made to the Government for October. With the Macarow case disposed of, the case against Sir Mortimer Allan, president of the bank, charged with negligently signing the false report, is now to be heard. Indicted yesterday, he elected a summary trial in special sessions court.

CANDY DESIGNS EXHIBITED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A candy airplane glider and a candy girl, dressed in the new long skirt, are among the designs in the annual convention of the Confectioners and Ice Cream Manufacturers Association of the State of New York at the Hotel Astor. The winning designs will be exhibited throughout the State, "Candy Day," Oct. 14.

Wanamather's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



"Perhaps you have heard and read about the new shades of brown."

You may have had a desire to see the new browns in various articles of apparel—

Frocks, coats, suits, furs, hats, shoes, handbags, umbrellas, and other things that are wantable.

Much time has been given here to this very brown idea—

Our Paris representatives, likewise, have studied it thoroughly, because—

The vogue originated there.

Interesting—as everything that comes from Paris invariably is.

As one fashion writer aptly said: "There is a new thrill in Paris every hour."

This store endeavors to bring enough of Paris to New York to make an exhibit that is worth while.

NEW TARIFF RATES ASSAILED BY HEAD OF CLOTHIERS' GROUP

Budget System of Buying Advocated as Means of Ending Cancellation Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Will Hays, director of the American Motion Picture Industry, are among the prominent persons to speak at the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers in session here at the Madison Square Theater. Clothiers from all over the United States are represented at the gathering. Some of the other speakers and their topics are:

Don Leslie, director of store and window display for the National Association, "Discussion of Window Displays for Fall Season."

H. J. Kenner, president of the National Better Business Committee of the Associated Advertising Club, "Building Better Business."

Dr. Horace Secrist, director of business research of the Northwestern University School of Commerce, Chicago, "Efficiency in Merchandising Clothing."

The reading of the reports of committees, election of officers, and a general discussion of the clothing outlook for the coming year will close the convention.

Anselm Frankel, president of the association, who opened the convention, touched in his address on the various problems affecting clothiers, the tariff, cancellations and other matters, and appealed for a closer co-operation between manufacturers and retailers.

Liberality in Inventories
"While in Washington your association officers conferred with the inventory division of the Treasury Department," said Mr. Frankel, "and contended that there should be a more liberal regulation establishing the market value of merchandise and in taking care of obsolete and out-of-date goods in the inventory." Continuing he said:

"During the period of the war many manufacturers and wholesalers, taking discounts and shortened terms, reduced the value of the retailer at a time when he could not help himself. It is the practically unanimous opinion of our members that uniformity in terms and discounts should prevail so that the retail selling could be figured on a uniform basis of cost. Manufacturers are asked to figure their merchandise so that all retailers can purchase on regular discounts for the purpose of uniformity."

"Cancellation of the uneconomic and restrictive force in business. It is and has been practiced in every branch of our industry from the raw material producer to the consumer. It may have been the motive or cause, or the impelling reasons, this much we are all free to admit now, that there is a remedy, so far as the retailer is concerned, and I urge you to investigate and adopt the budget system of buying."

EPISCOPAL DEPUTY ASSAILS MOB RULE

Church Convention Hears Southern Minister Attack Violence

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 14.—An attack upon mob violence was placed before the House of Deputies of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church today in a resolution offered by Rev. Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Atlanta, Ga.

Though refusing to say that he had aimed the resolution at the Ku Klux Klan, whose headquarters are in his home city, Dr. Wilmer said, in discussing the matter before the convention, "Any organization based on a definition of Americanism which excludes certain races or religions, must develop prejudices or antagonisms toward persons of those races or religions, and must inevitably encourage the taking of the law into one's own hands and ultimately the use of such an organization for purposes of private revenge."

The resolution asked that the church place its record as "looking with abhorrence upon . . . all forms of mob violence."

Richard J. R. Winchester of Arkansas presented a memorial from the diocese of Arkansas asking that the house of bishops cite the Right Rev. W. M. Brown, retiring bishop of Arkansas, for trial for heresy, on the ground that he had promulgated in his book "Communism and Christianity" propaganda against the church and had "published to the world the awful dogma that Communism is the basis of our sacrament of the holy communion of bread and wine."

The house of bishops referred the resolution to its committee on petitions and memorials with the recommendation of a special committee that the house censure publicly denounce Bishop Brown's utterances or cite him for trial for heresy.

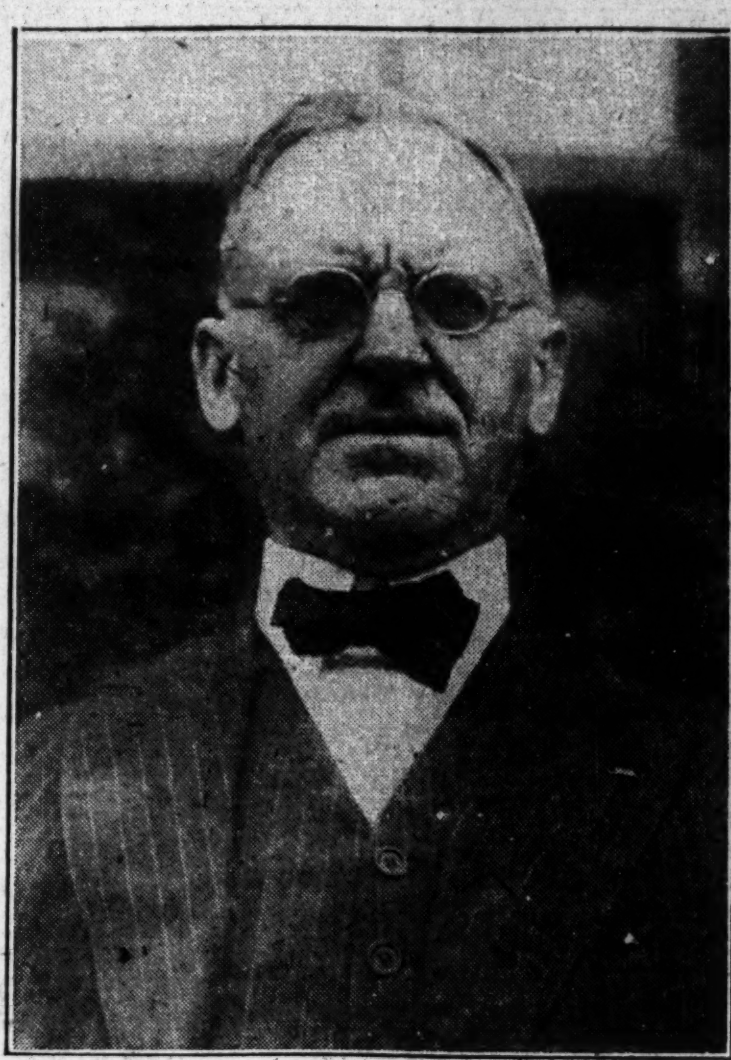
Declaration that "those in positions in business" professions or any calling where they have the service of others, whether as wage earners or in any other relation, should recognize the right of the employed to full opportunity for self-development, is contained in the principles of social service submitted yesterday by the national council.

HUNGARY MAY FORM FASCIST SOCIETY

BUDAPEST, Sept. 14.—An attempt is being made to organize a Hungarian Fascist movement in the interests of the Center Party, modeled on the Italian organization which is fighting the Socialists.

Stephan Friedrich, former Premier, is said to be at the head of a group of politicians who have arranged with Prof. Benito Mussolini, leader of the Italian Fascists, to build up a branch of the organization here.

POLISH MINORITIES UNITE
VILNA, Aug. 16 (Special).—It is stated here that the representatives of the White Russian, Ukrainian, Czech, Russian and Jewish populations in Vilna have come to an understanding for the formation of a bloc of the national minorities to contest jointly the General Election in the Polish Republic.



Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord

Director of the United States Budget, Who Advises States and Municipalities to Follow Lead of Government in Expenditures

BUDGET EXTENSION URGED BY DIRECTOR

General Lord Advises Municipal and State Governments to Follow Federal Lead

"Budget your income." This is the terse mandate of the United States Bureau of the Budget which now is formulating a program aiming at control, not only of the federal departmental expenditures, but of fuel, oil, and other supplies now held by the army, navy, and other larger governmental agencies. Allocation of these supplies already has removed the Government from the financial millstone of coal and available supplies have been allotted on a peace time basis, releasing an enormous reserve on hand, according to Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the National Budget, who is in Boston today to speak on the importance of budgeting not only the national income but that of state and municipal governments.

General Lord spoke at a noonday luncheon today at the Somerset Club which was attended by Frederick S. Whitwell of Boston, chairman of the city commission of the national budget, and Mrs. Francis L. Higginson of Massachusetts, state chairman of the national budget commission.

The Bureau in the general campaign to popularize the budget idea in state and municipal governments, tonight General Lord will address an assembly at Boston University, Huntington Hall, on "The National Budgetary System."

Additional Revenue Sought
In an interview accorded a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, General Lord said:

"We are less concerned today with the standardizing of pencils and stationery in departments than with the larger issues of government control over departments hitherto held to be distinct and immune from interference. To scrutinize the navy's requisitions for fuel or the army's requisition for foodstuffs was deemed wrong in theory but to attempt the allocation of supplies already held in store never was considered seriously until the present troubles of the coal and railroad strikes made it imperative. The result has been epochal and has moved the heaviest purchaser from the market. This same action in the several states would do much to curtail fuel profiteering and bring into play quantities of commodities directly responsible for artificial scarcity and inflated prices."

"The financial problem that faces the Budget Commission is a most extraordinary and colossal task. The most careful estimates possible show an appalling discrepancy between expected receipts and probable expenditures of \$679,433,231. Emergencies that have arisen and new legislation will increase materially that amount. The Bureau Pension Bill if enacted into law adds \$60,000,000 to the budget. There will be submitted this week from the bureau an estimate from the Secretary of the Treasury requiring appropriations of \$42,000,000 for refund of taxes wrongly levied. How to 'pay as you go' and find additional revenue without resorting to additional taxation is a problem that might well test the abilities of a Turgot or a Hamilton."

One thing is certain. Even with adequate machinery properly to budget available funds for the greatest economy and with the Federal Association organized to connect the Government bureaus in the various States with the supervisory activities of the National Bureau, it will be impossible to avoid a deficit unless wisdom is used by those intrusted with expenditures. The director of the budget cannot tell Congress to stop spending money although reasons for so doing are oftentimes political and not justified by strict economic procedure.

There is one point that I wish to emphasize; the bureau of the Budget

is in no sense of the word a political agency. The Bureau of the Budget must be impartial, impersonal and nonpolitical. Its inception was so and any attempt to construe its purposes otherwise than for the general good of the country irrespective of party would be most unfortunate and disastrous, and seriously hamper its legitimate activities.

It is incomprehensible almost that those charged with the administration of governmental affairs should have allowed the lamentable spend-thrift policy to continue for so long, politics notwithstanding. The reason probably is that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. We are so wealthy that notwithstanding the defects of our obsolete financial system we ended the year generally with a balance on the right side of the ledger, then, too, in those palmy days, we knew nothing of real taxation, but the World War changed all that.

The Budget and Accounting Act is not itself a magic wand that waves out all these faulty procedures and reckons in the financial millennium. Habits built into the machinery of our Government are not eradicated overnight. In the stress of war and Labor difficulties, ideas of accounting, thrift and frugality, practiced by millions of Franks in private life, are being brought into government from casual down to municipalities and individuals. Here is a constructive activity that must play a large part in restoring and maintaining a normal financial situation in the United States.

OIL LAND GRANTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

World-Wide Struggle for Petroleum Concessions Continues

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—All undeveloped oil lands in Czechoslovakia have been allotted by the Government to a company organized in Prague, 96 per cent of the stock of which is held by the Franco-American Standard Oil Company and the Government itself combined.

Reports received here state that the new company has been capitalized at 100,000,000 crowns, one-half of which will belong to the Czechoslovak Government in exchange for a monopoly of all oil lands not yet developed. Of the remaining stock valued at 50,000,000 crowns, 40,000,000 will be underwritten by the Credit Bank of Prague, and 40,000,000 will be the property of the Franco-American Standard Oil Company.

This marks the successful completion of negotiations which have been in progress for months, and in which the Czechs of London and Paris are credited with having had a hand. The Premier, Dr. Benes made a trip to London and Paris, where he conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincaré.

Upon his return the statement was issued in which it was explained that the negotiations with the Standard Oil people had not reached the point where a concession had been granted to them. It was intimated that negotiations were still in progress and had not been broken off.

Experts who are in closest touch with the petroleum situation throughout the world, in commenting upon this latest development today, declared that it represents but one phase of the world-wide struggle for possession of petroleum resources. In this struggle the Standard Oil Company, the Sinclair Oil Company, the Royal Dutch Shell, and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, are playing prominent roles.

SIR HARRY LAUDER EXPECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Sir Harry Lauder will sail from Southampton, Eng., for New York on the Mauretania, arriving several days in advance of the opening of his season at the Lexington Theater, Monday, Oct. 2. Various organizations, including the Caledonian Societies, are preparing to make his preliminary week interesting. This will be Sir Harry's last visit to New York prior to his engagements in Honolulu, Australia and New South Wales.

TIME EXTENSION ON DEBT ADVISED

Mr. Baruch Urges Adjustment That Will Make Europe Look Forward With Hope

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Inter-cancellation of war debts by the Allies and the United States as suggested by the Earl of Balfour, British Foreign Minister, in his recent note, could in the opinion of Bernard M. Baruch be considered by America only in event that Great Britain should renounce, as did this country, all reparation claims against Germany.

Mr. Baruch, who was head of the War Industries Board and who acted as economic adviser to the American commission to the Versailles Peace Conference, set forth this view with other observations on the war debt question in a letter received and read by William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, yesterday in the Senate.

Convinced of Ability to Pay

The letter discussed the reparations and war debt questions at length, its writer declaring it would be difficult to convince the American people that the Allies were unable to repay the \$10,000,000,000 lent them by the United States during the war, as long as they were demanding payment of at least that amount by Germany as reparations.

The inter-cancellation suggestion of the Balfour note represented only one school of European thought, Mr. Baruch said, adding that he was convinced all of the nations to whom the United States lent money could pay and would pay if given sufficient time and opportunity. Germany, also, he asserted, could meet the reparation demands of the Allies if accorded the same treatment. Readjustment of the interallied debts and the German reparations question, he wrote, must be treated together, and any decision must be so made that the peoples affected would "look forward with hope and not backward with hate."

Question of Use of Funds
Mr. Baruch dealt at length with suggestions put forward by some British spokesmen that the United States in considering the British debt should take into consideration that the money lent to Britain was used largely to buy supplies in the United States. He continued:

"Surely money that was spent for things that went into the making of shipping, which became a permanent part of the mercantile fleet of England, or money that was used for the purchase of such material as went for commercial purposes, or to bolster exchange or to pay for loan or material changes or to pay for our entering the war, if there were such, can by no conceivable reason be considered a contribution to a common cause, and therefore should not be cancelled. The same applies in instances where food was bought for England's civilian population, not for her soldiers, and was paid for by that population. It must be remembered that the English Government did not give, but sold to its people the food bought in this country."

America Paid Cash
On the other hand, in practically every instance where purchases were made in England by us after we obtained the war, they were paid for in cash and not by means of a loan by England to America. Again, America paid England for ferrying our soldiers to Europe.

"Surely the expenditures mentioned above should be considered by the English as a contribution in a common cause and should be set off against any amount which England proposed that her gross debt to us should be reduced."

Calling attention to "the impossibility of debt payment without a genuine revival of European foreign trade," the Federal Reserve Board contributed today to the general discussion of foreign debts, with an analysis of the situation from the economic standpoint. It said:

The entire question of reparations and inter-allied debts involves the foreign exchanges, international trade and international movements. Consideration of them during recent months, reflects clearly the disturbing effects of the uncertainty which has prevailed and affords little encouragement for the prospect until some definite basis of agreement between the nations is reached.

TO PROTEST REWARD

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—By The Associated Press.—A protest will be made against awarding first prize to Lieut. Ernest de Myster of Belgium in the International Balloon Race, which started from Geneva, Aug. 8, Capt. H. E. Honeywell, who was awarded second prize, announced today. Captain Honeywell returned home last night.

J. C. PELLETIER TO STICK

Reports that he would withdraw from the contest for District Attorney for Suffolk County were denied today by Joseph C. Pelletier, who got the Democratic nomination at Tuesday's primaries after having been removed from office last month. He said by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

VANDERBILT, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30

"The Torch-Bearers" is just as good a bit of reduction of life as "The Great Gatsby" or "The House of Mirth," how beautifully it is being acted.—F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

"The Torch-Bearers" BY GEORGE KELLY

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HUNKY DORY "It's a Funny Thing" BY HARRY LAUDER

Evings 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat.

NEW UNITED STATES-PANAMA TREATY BELIEVED ON THE WAY

President Harding's Proposed Abrogation of Taft Agreement Taken as Indication of Action

PANAMA, Sept. 13 (Special).—Dispatches from Washington, under date of Sept. 5, to the effect that President Harding had addressed a communication to the Congress recommending the abrogation of the so-called Taft Agreement between the United States and Panama, is taken here to indicate that a basis has been found for the negotiation of a new treaty between the two countries. The news of the attitude of President Harding was most welcome to Panamanians who, for a number of years have been desirous of the negotiation of a new agreement that would permit them a great deal more freedom in the operation of their own affairs.

As pointed out by Mr. Harding, the Taft Agreement merely was for the purpose of serving during the days of the construction of the canal. It was prepared with that idea in view and, according to local opinions, long since served its purpose.

Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty

The initial treaty, known as the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903, provided for the construction and operation of a Panama Canal and was negotiated, signed and ratified within 10 weeks after the Republic of Panama came into existence. This instrument proved inadequate in many ways, and less than three months after its ratification President Roosevelt detailed his Secretary of War—William Howard Taft—to visit the Isthmus and correct, on the spot, the contractual instrument between the two governments.

Mr. Taft spent a few days in the canal zone and the Taft Agreement followed, which agreement is held by Panamanians to overrule and even flagrantly transgress the original canal treaty in several essentials. As a matter of fact, the Taft Agreement is considered here as merely a "gentlemen's agreement," wherein the United States and Panama mutually agreed that they would observe certain previous treaty arrangements. So far as is known here, this instrument never was submitted to the United States Senate for ratification, although its essential terms were included in the Canal Act of 1904, and thereby became law in the United States.

Panama authorities always have regarded the Taft Agreement as a poor makeshift, and in 1914, the canal nearly in completion, the Government took the initiative in proposing a new treaty with the United States and submitted a draft of its desiderata. The Wilson Administration, however, declined the proposals for the reason they included proposals which appeared unacceptable as a basis for negotiations and for the further reason that the Canal Act and the Taft Agreement—which the Canal Act, in part, legalized—tied the hands of the United States Government.

Informal Conversations
Nevertheless it has been general rumor for some time in Panama that, at the suggestion of the Harding Administration, informal conversations had taken place with a view to determining a mutually agreeable basis for the negotiation of a treaty. It is even reported that the United States Government has proposed to Panama a treaty similar to that with Haiti and Nicaragua, which would place the Republic of Panama in the position of a legal—instead of merely de facto—American protectorate.

The rumor further goes that the Panama Government flatly refused to entertain such a proposal. Panamanians feel that, during the last 19 years, they have gained experience in self-government and that they are now better able to take care of themselves than at the beginning of the independence of their country. They have answered the American suggestions by expressing the desire to be relieved of the indirect control that the United States Government has occasionally assumed over their internal affairs, and they also have declined to discuss any treaty clause which would legalize and permit the continuance of alleged infringements upon their territory by the American military.

INFLAMMABLE FILM PROHIBITION IS URGED

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—The Fire Marshals Association of North America last night, at the final session of its annual convention, adopted a resolution that Congress be requested to enact a law prohibiting the transportation of inflammable films in interstate commerce, effective Jan. 1, 1925. It was voted that a copy of it be sent to the President and Vice-President and to each Senator and Representative in Congress.

Newman T. Miller of Indiana was elected president; C. S. Topping, West Virginia, vice-president; and L. T. Hussey, Kansas, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee consists of Homer Rutledge, Michigan; L. T. Hussey, Kansas; W. N. Van Camp, South Dakota; J. A. Tracy, Iowa; Newman T. Miller, Indiana, and Stacy W. Wade, North Carolina.

EXPLORER TO GIVE REPORT OF HIS TRIP

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—Donald B. MacMillan will tell for the first time publicly his recent Baffin Bay experiences when he is the guest of the Bowdoin Club at a dinner here Monday night. Dr. MacMillan was welcomed to his home town, Freeport, last night by an impromptu parade with a band and red lights, and an informal reception on the lawn of the home of his sister, Mrs. Letitia M. Fogg. E. B. Mallett gave the address of welcome. Dr. MacMillan responded with a word of thanks and a brief report of his trip.

Article 18 the Crux

The main difference of point of view between the two governments is about article 18 of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty which, referring to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with Great Britain, provides that "the canal and the entrances thereto shall be neutral at

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CANAL PROJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION

Atlantic Deeper Waterways
Delegates Take Up Proposals
Which They Represent

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—Discussion of special projects advocated by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association was in order when the delegates assembled for this afternoon's session of the annual convention of the organization. This morning the delegates were entertained by the local Kiwanis and Rotary club members who took them on an automobile tour of points of interest in and about the city.

John H. Small of North Carolina, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, reviewed the efforts made to bring about a development of the waterways along the Atlantic seaboard at the session yesterday. He said one of the great needs when the system of canals had been completed would be a system of rating between the ships and railroads, like that which now exists between the different rail systems.

He expressed the opinion that the Interstate Commerce Commission had been negligent in this respect. "The shippers," he said, "should inform the members of that commission that they are the servants of the people and that they should establish the pro-rata tariffs between ships and railroads."

Mr. Small said the new state pier, informally dedicated at a meeting of the association held on the pier, would in every respect contribute to the movement of commerce in those facilities which will enable Portland to compete with the more favored ports in the United States. He spoke of the need of greater development of hydroelectric energy in New England and said that, if the textile mills in the southern Appalachian states ever outstripped those of this section, it would be because the southern people had developed their water powers while New Englanders had failed to do so. He expressed the hope that some day there would be a great rivalry between the mills of the south and those of New England, as he thought each section would feel that such competition would be for the common good.

Henry F. Merrill, chairman of the state pier commission, asked the delegates to urge upon their congressmen the need of assisting the port of Portland so that it would not merely be the "tail of Canada's kite," for five months in the year, during the winter season, but again have its pre-eminence as a shipping center.

"I have been at meetings," he said, "where speakers talked as though the Atlantic coast line ended at Boston, but I want you to know that it does not even end at Portland, for there are 2500 miles beyond this port." He referred to the indented coast line of the State.

"We are mighty proud of Boston; it's a big city and a part of New England, but it does not mark the end of our coast line."

The Newark and Norfolk delegations are making their claims for the 1923 convention, before the committee on time and place, which may not report until Friday. Providence and Hartford have been definitely eliminated from the competition. Additional delegates reached here yesterday, making a total of 700 representing every state on the Atlantic seaboard.

GERMANS PLAN TO INCREASE OUTPUT OF FIXED NITROGEN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 14.—That Germany has now got over the difficulty of the mass production of fixed nitrogen, and that by the end of the present year she will have at her disposal an internal capacity for the manufacture of 500,000 tons annually of this essential product, is the startling announcement made by Dr. J. A. Harter at yesterday's meeting of the British Association at Hull.

As before the war Germany's total annual consumption of nitrates for agricultural fertilization was only 200,000 tons this means that she is now in a position, without importation, not only greatly to increase her output of foodstuffs but also to supply herself with basic materials for the production of ammunition on a gigantic scale in case of need.

Dr. Harter urged that whether or no the Allies approved their late enemies putting themselves so soon after the war in this position they should at least keep themselves informed of what is happening.

LARGE LIQUOR SUPPLY AND \$56,000 IN GOLD TAKEN BY DRY NAVY

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The two-masted schooner H. M. Gardner was brought into port today by the dry navy boat Taylor and 100 cases of liquor with \$56,000 in gold was taken to the customs house. The Gardner was seized last night off Scotland Light.

Capt. M. C. Betts, who said he was the Gardner's skipper, declared he was going from Nova Scotia to Nassau when the Taylor's crew boarded him. He said he had just delivered 4000 cases of liquor and was taking the 100 seized cases back to Nassau because it had not been accepted by his purchasers.

Betts said that he first thought the prohibition boat was filled with pirates and cleared his ship, intending to ram her. The revenue men turned their searchlight on their own ship, he said, and he allowed them to come aboard.

Books containing the names and addresses of hotel keepers at Abury Park, Atlantic City, and Long Beach, and a map showing points where motor boats could be met along the coast, were found aboard, the prohibition agents said.

The Gardner, of British registry, is

one of the first vessels taken by the local prohibition navy. According to Captain Betts' log, she was 23.75 miles off shore when she was seized. Captain Betts denied bootlegging on American shores.

LARGEST DRYDOCK GETS BIGGEST SHIP

United States Navy Dock at
South Boston to Take Majestic
for Hull Repairs

Arrangements were perfected today for the drydocking of the world's largest steamship, the 56,000-ton Majestic, in the United States Navy drydock, South Boston, following conferences between officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company and the United States Navy, held at the Navy Yard, Charlestown.

The drydock is the largest in the world, another American dock, that at Newport News, Va., being a close second. The Majestic is to dock at South Boston Nov. 16 and is expected to be in the drydock for three days, during which time the under-water section of the hull will be scraped, painted and receive general attention.

Cost of docking and undocking the vessel along will be approximately \$8400 and in addition, a charge of approximately \$7280 will be paid for each 24 hours the craft remains in the dock. This money will be paid to the United States Government and does not include any towboat charges in bringing the liner to the dock or assisting it in leaving, after the actual floating out of the dock has been accomplished.

The figures are based on specified charges for use of the dock, as decided upon by navy officials. It is at the rate of 15 cents per gross ton for docking and undocking and 13 cents a gross ton for each 24 hours—the dock is used.

Capt. Roger Williams, manager of the operating department of the International Mercantile Marine; Chief Engineer Joseph Wolff and Assistant Commander E. L. Trant of the Majestic, arrived in Boston today from New York to make the necessary arrangements, and after conferences at the Navy Yard, went to the drydock in South Boston where details such as lighting service, water supply and other things were arranged. They were then entertained at luncheon by Sidney J. Jackson, manager of the Boston office of the company. There were seven in the party, all told.

Bringing the Majestic to Boston marks the fruition of hopes of shipping interests at this port dating back to 1913, when the large dry dock was first started by the directors of the Port of Boston, as one of their plans for the extensive development of Boston Harbor. Progress of construction was slow and steamship companies that had agreed to pay at least \$50,000 each a year for use of the dry dock, abrogated their contracts following the outbreak of the World War.

The State finished the dock, however, at a cost of about \$3,000,000. In the spring of 1917, efforts were made to have the Federal Government take hold of the drydock and at least assist in its maintenance. Later the navy took it over and has control of it today.

The Majestic was only completed this year. It was started in Germany prior to the war and was known as the Bismarck. The Reparations Commission sold the vessel to the White Star Line. It is of 56,000 registered tons, and measures 956 feet long and 100 feet beam. The initial voyage of the boat was made from Southampton to New York, arriving at the latter port in the middle of May.

The Gladstone drydock at Liverpool, England, where the Leviathan was in dock in February, 1918, has silted and cannot be used except as a wet dock until it has been raised and adjusted. The floating drydock in Hamburg, 1100 feet long, which was to have been towed over to Southampton this summer, is still in the Elbe, as there is no place deep enough to take a drydock which requires 72 feet of water at least.

The Majestic was placed on this drydock in Hamburg to have her hull painted and rudder shipped before going down to Cuxhaven for her trials last spring.

WOMEN OF ENGLAND MAKE BID FOR MORE SEATS IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Aug. 23 (By The Associated Press).—The women of England are preparing an intensive campaign with a view to securing more women members of Parliament. They are quite satisfied with Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintingham, but they want more women in the House of Commons.

They have now formed a committee to embrace all parties—except the Communists. They call it the women's election committee. They are raising a central fund, too, to help women candidates. Anyone who sends along more than £1 can have it earmarked for the support of a candidate for any particular party.

The Duchess of Athol has her eye on a seat and, although her friends are trying to dissuade her from engaging in an electoral contest, it is understood she is preparing to stand for the parliamentary vacancy that will occur if the expected promotion of the Lord Advocate to the Scottish Bench takes place.

CHINESE COURSES OFFERED

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Prof. Lucius C. Porter, dean of Arts and Sciences in the National University of Peking, will join the faculty of Columbia for the academic year, which will begin Sept. 27, as head of the department of Chinese, the scope of which will be greatly broadened under his direction. Courses in the civilization, literature and language of China, as well as its art, religion and philosophy will be open to all students of the university. Two courses in the Chinese language, elementary and advanced, will be given by J. C. S. Tung under the department of university extension.

RAIL STRIKE ENDS; ROADS WIRE DESIRE TO SIGN AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

proved to be the chief barrier to an earlier settlement, was not specifically mentioned in the agreement, which provides that the shopmen shall return to work in "positions of the class" they occupied before the strike. The agreement made no mention either of working conditions or of the contract system for "farming out" shop work, which, with the wage controversy, were the original issues in the strike.

Disputes over the "relative standing" of employees and new disputes which might arise as outgrowths of the strike, shall, under the peace terms, be referred to adjustment boards composed of six representatives of the carriers and an equal number of employees. If the disputes cannot be settled as an individual matter.

The agreement requires the signatory roads to find places for all returned strikers within 30 days after it becomes effective. Roads are not required to take back strikers who have committed acts of violence.

J. A. Franklin, president of the bolliermakers, said a great number of shopmen probably will be back at their old jobs within a few days.

Much of the credit for effecting separate settlements was given by the shop crafts' executive council to S. Davies Warfield, president of the Seaboard Air Line and head of a railroad securities company said to control \$13,000,000 of stocks and bonds.

Terms of Settlement
The terms of settlement were as follows:

1. In order to bring to an end the existing strike of employees upon the railroads and relieve the country from the adverse effects thereof, the following memorandum of agreement is made upon the understanding, which the parties hereto accept, that the terms hereof shall be carried out by the officers of the companies and the representatives of the employees in a spirit of conciliation and sincere purpose to effect a genuine settlement of the matters in controversy referred to below. This paragraph does not apply to any strikes in effect prior to July 1, 1922.

2. All men to return to work in positions of the class they originally held on June 30, 1922, and at the same point. As many as possible are to be immediately put to work, at present rates of pay, and all such employees who have been on strike for more than 30 days after the signing of this agreement, except such men as have been proved guilty of acts of violence, which in this case means the commission, hereinafter provided for, shall be sufficient cause for dismissal from service.

3. The relative standing as between themselves, of men returning to work and men laid off, furloughed or on leave of absence, including general chairman and others who were as of June 30, 1922, properly on leave of absence, will be restored as of June 30, 1922 and they will be called back to work in that order.

4. If a dispute arises as to the relative standing of an employee or if any other controversy arises growing out of the strike that cannot be otherwise adjusted by the carrier and said employee or the duly authorized representative thereof, the matter shall be referred by the organizations parties to this agreement, the employees or the carrier in the interest of any employee who may be aggrieved, to a committee to be established and constituted as hereinafter provided for final decision by a majority vote.

5. The committee referred to in paragraph 4 thereof shall be composed of six representatives to be named by the chief officers of the organization's parties hereto and six railroad officers or representatives to be named by the railroads agreeing hereto. This committee shall be constituted within 15 days from the signing of this agreement and shall have the authority to decide all cases that may properly be referred to it on or before May 31, 1923, but not thereafter.

6. Inasmuch as the agreement is reached for the purpose of composing in a spirit of compromise this controversy, all parties hereto agree that neither the union nor any decision of the commission shall be used for, shall be used or cited in any controversy, between these parties or between the railroads signing the same, or any other class of employees or employees in any other controversy that may hereafter arise.

7. Both parties pledge themselves that no intimidation or oppression shall be practiced or permitted against any of the employees who have remained at work or have taken service or who are entitled to receive as the inalienable right of the American citizen.

8. All suits at law now pending as the result of the strike to be withdrawn and cancelled by both parties.

Statement by Shopmen
The executive council of the shopmen authorized the following statement in explanation of the agreement.

The settlement speaks for itself. If the statesmanship shown by S. Davies Warfield, president of the Seaboard Air Line, had prevailed at the outset, differences would have been composed in a week. Railroad employees are not breakers of the law but they are human and expect to be accorded the consideration which they believe they are entitled to receive as the inalienable right of the American citizen.

We sought settlement through the peaceful method of continued negotiations but by refusing to violence or other unlawful acts. The injunction secured by the Attorney-General, coming as it did near the close of these important and far-reaching negotiations, would have if secured 48 hours earlier, disrupted them.

We have neither criticism to make nor excuses to offer. We accepted the administration's settlement, and we were not responsible for the misapplication of alleged understanding between the administration and the chairman of the Association of Railway Employees to which its defeat by that body was attributed. Neither were we responsible for the labor provisions of the Transportation Act.

We conducted our proceedings under the well recognized labor policies of long standing. The public will not believe that the rank and file labor condoned acts of violence, resulting in loss of life among train service employees and others. Through the constant effort of the officers of the organizations law and order was generally well maintained and such sporadic acts of lawlessness and violence as occurred were few in number when one considers the 400,000 men engaged in the strike and the



Photograph © Keystone View Co.

B. M. Jewell

Head of Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, and Leader of the Striking Shop Crafts, Who Has Been Instrumental, Largely, in Obtaining a Satisfactory Settlement

pressure upon these men and hundreds of thousands of other persons directly or indirectly affected. We approached the railroads recognizing their difficulties as we expected them to appreciate ours.

The method of procedure adopted by the policy committee at the meeting is that no men on any railroad, even though included in the settlement at this time, are to return to work until they have received the necessary directions from their respective system federations. The system federations on railroads not now parties to the agreement will be directed to secure agreements with the proper railroad officials and endeavor to secure this agreement from their railroads, in which event the men will return to work. Necessary arrangements will be made to sustain and assist all men on all railroads who are forced to remain on strike because of the refusal of such railroads to join the agreements made.

Government Officials Join Rail Heads in Predicting a General Strike Settlement

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Government officials and representatives of the railroad executives here have

claimed the agreement reached between a number of key railroads and the shopcrafts unions as the precursor of a general settlement of the railroad troubles. Government officials also see in the resumption of the general upturn in business and the spread of economic and industrial prosperity.

John W. Davis, Secretary of Labor, after seeing President Harding, said: "American industry has overcome the last obstacle in the way of the greatest economic revival the nation has ever known."

With the settlement of the strike of 400,000 railroad craftsmen assured, he continued, "the whole industrial machinery of the country is ready for a forward movement unprecedented in our history. The disturbances in the bituminous and anthracite mining industries are in the past and the 600,000 coal miners of the country are back to work."

Representatives of the Department of Labor in New England had advised him that the textile industry strike settlements rapidly are enabling the mills to resume operations. With the three great strikes out of the way, America is ready to go forward.

The only modification of the general rejoicing over the business prospects of the United States was found in the attitude of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who finds certain limitations which may hold in check the great increase expected by Mr. Davis. In the first place there is limited equipment and secondly shortage of cars. How long it will take to bring equipment to the point of required efficiency it is impossible to say.

There may be a shortage of labor for a time at least and the peak of the demand for cars and labor is about to be reached.

The movement of crops is one of the elements that enters into this and it may be important to hold back as much as is possible on the rushing of crops to the market. Some business which otherwise would be active at this time will by necessity be deferred. This does not mean that it will be bad for the country; in fact, it will be better to have it spread over a long period.

There will be plenty of work and plenty of business but perhaps the record-breaker that the sanguine predict, is the attitude of the Treasury. Bumper American crops are expected to find a world market, for the greater part of the world still has to turn to the United States for its grain, lacking the supply which formerly came from Russia.

That imports into the United States are increasing and exports declining is only in line with the expected return to normal conditions after the war and is in no way injurious to the United States.

The volume of foreign trade is still large and profitable. In regard to the car shortage and coal supply attention is called to the fact that all of the cars available at once will be loaded and sent out over the coal-carrying lines. Then there will succeed a period when the empty cars will be on their way back and there will not be enough to keep the

men busy at the mines loading them. However, there is every reason to believe that enough coal can be distributed to prevent hardships this winter, either in domestic or industrial lines. Consumption will be below normal, partly because many concerns have put in fuel oil and this will be the equivalent, it is estimated, of 200,000 tons of coal a week.

New Haven Shopmen Discuss the Situation

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.—The executive committee of the striking shopmen's organization here held its regular meeting today for discussion of the situation and had read to it the telegram from B. M. Jewell of Chicago. The message said:

"Conference committee today agreed to accept a settlement on certain railroads of which you will later be advised. No men are to return to work on any railroad until properly authorized to do so by the officers of your system federation. Message sent to secretary of each railroad local with request they notify all outlying points."

Prospections of a strike settlement between the shopmen and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad through a separate agreement, in accordance with the decision of the union's policy committee today, were made extremely doubtful in a statement last night by E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven road, who spoke in the absence of Pres. E. J. Pearson.

In an interview over the telephone, Mr. Buckland said: "The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has had no part in the negotiations with Mr. Jewell in Chicago. It entered into an agreement with the employees that took the place of the strikers and which constitutes a large percentage of the shopcraft. There is no occasion for the company to make any other agreement and it has not done so."

Mr. Buckland said further that the places of striking shopmen had been filled and that the company was not in need of additional help.

John C. Ready, chairman of the system federation, said tonight that he had received no orders from Mr. Jewell and added that his organization would take no step in negotiating a separate agreement until it had definite instructions. He also said the federation would adhere strictly to the terms of a peace as outlined by the unions policy committee.

New England Lines Deny Plan to Bargain With Strikers

Officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads today denied that agreements would be entered into with striking mechanics and shopmen as indicated in the reports. The New Haven has issued a statement explaining that "agreements made by some railroads with leaders of the mechanical strikers in no wise affect the New York system, as the employers have entered into a voluntary association with the skilled workers in the mechanical trades, with whom a new working agreement has been negotiated and which cannot be displaced to make room for returning strikers."

Lehigh Valley Not Interested

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, today announced that "it is out of the question for us to

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accept" the plan proposed to end the rail strike. He said his employees are now forming an association of their own.

C. H. Stein, general manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, announced his road "would not even consider the proposal."

Partial Peace Fails to Stay Rail Strike Injunction Suit

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Despite the partial settlement of the railway shopmen's strike, the injunction suit on the application of Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, for a preliminary restraining order against rail strikers was continued today.

Peace settlements would not alter the Government's determination to finish the case, spokesmen for the Attorney-General said. The government attorneys continued presentation of evidence in support of their charges that a widespread conspiracy of violence and intimidation existed in connection with the shopmen's strike.

GOV. MILLER WARNS OF CLASS TYRANNY

Needs of Modern Society Cited
as Restrictions on Individual
Freedom

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Nathan L. Miller, Governor of New York, in an address here last night declared that "the one problem of most vital importance to this State, and to every state, is not to improve the condition of the farmer, or the business man or the wage earner or the capitalist, but to protect all of the public from the improper conduct of one class in it." He continued:

"If we can once fully apply that idea the farmer and the business man and the wage earner and the capitalist can take care of himself."

"The fact is, the day is past when, if public necessity intervenes, the State would not be warranted in stepping in to regulate matters in a way that would have been thought impossible years ago. Liberty is a relative term. Our marvelously expanding society has placed restrictions upon the right of the individual to do as he pleases, even with his own. Business is now done by associations of Capital and Labor in such a way that, if the State does not compel it to be done in subordination to the public interest, the public will suffer."

The Governor referred to the coal administration recently set up as an example of the new necessity for state regulation.

"It was a radical thing to do," he said, "and yet, I am called a conservative and a reactionary."

H. V. GREENE HELD IN \$50,000 BAIL

A. P. Young, Boston Architect,
Pleads Not Guilty

Henry V. Greene, head of the H. V. Greene Company securities promotion enterprises, was held in \$50,000 bail today, pending trial, when he was arraigned in the Suffolk County Superior Criminal Court, in Boston, before Judge John F. Brown, after pleading not guilty to indictment returned against him by the Attorney-General's grand jury extraordinary, which is investigating charges of fraud in the affairs of the Greene company and its subsidiaries. Grand jury investigation followed filing of a suit on behalf of investors who seek to recover \$14,000,000.

Arthur P. Young, Boston architect who was connected with the Commercial Finance Corporation, the Mutual Finance Corporation and also the Greene Company, surrendered and pleaded not guilty today to indictments charging larceny in 27 counts from the two former firms, the Guarantee Securities, Inc., and the Massachusetts Motors, Inc. He gave \$5000 bail and was held on his personal cognizance on 12 other indictments.

The latter charge him with conspiracy to steal, conspiracy to lend the companies money fraudulently, conspiracy to fraudulently invest this money, also fraudulent advertising, conspiracy to sell leased property, larceny and actual sale of leased property held under conditions of sale and without the conditions being fulfilled.

MAYFLOWER IS BARRED
HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 14.—Trustees of the International Fishermen's union today declared ineligible for this fall's race with Nova Scotian fishermen the Boston Mayflower, which also was barred last year.

Makes Stoves Shine



gives your stove a brilliant, silky finish. Will not rub off or dust off—makes your stove look like new. Made in a special process of the highest grade materials. Economical too—does not waste. Will not settle and cake in the can—the last drop works like the first. Made in paste and liquid; same quality, same results. Just try it—once you should convince you. Order from your dealer today.

Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on grates, radiators, stove pipes, pipes, etc. Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It is unsurpassed for use on automobiles.

BLACK SILK STOVE POLISH WORKS
STERLING ILLINOIS

A Shine in Every Drop

LABOR FEDERATION TO SEEK NEW LAWS

Curb on Power of Supreme Court
and on Injunctions Will Be
Asked From Congress

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 14.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today considered legislation which it plans to present to Congress. The tentative program follows:

1. An amendment to the Constitution intended to curb the injunction power vested in federal officials as demonstrated in the present injunction against the rail shop crafts. In this connection a nation-wide movement already is under way according to Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation, to pave the way for anti-strike injunction legislation.

2. An amendment fixing 16 years as the minimum age for child laborers and authorizing Congress to raise the minimum age as conditions warrant.

3. An amendment giving Congress power to repress and thus legalize laws which may be enacted and then declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

4. Repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law which, according to members of the council, "has been used to deprive the toilers of their natural rights, instead of to prevent legal combinations in restraint of trade."

5. Legislation to prohibit the enactment of any law "which would deny the right of the workers of the United States to organize for the betterment of their conditions; to deal collectively with employers; or collectively to withhold their patronage and labor and induce others to do so."

Also included in the national program of the executive council to be worked out through states, will be a drive through the legislatures to bring about the repeal of the Kansas industrial law and the Colorado industrial commission as well as actively to combat efforts to inaugurate similar statutes in other states, notably New York and Massachusetts.

NEW LIBRARY TO BE HOUSED NEAR ATHENS

ATHENS, Aug. 23.—The Greek National Assembly has passed the bill appropriating a magnificent site on the slopes of Mt. Lycabettus for the erection of the building for which the Carnegie Corporation had appropriated the sum of \$200,000, which is to house the Gennadius Library, recently presented by Ioannes Gennadius to the American School of Classical Studies. Speeches were made by the Prime Minister, who read the letter of Elihu Root, chairman of the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation, announcing the grant and endorsing the purposes of the Gennadius Foundation at the American School, and by several prominent deputies.

POSTMASTERS WILL MEET

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The postmasters of the United States will hold their annual convention in Washington Sept. 27, 28 and 29. More than a thousand first-class postmasters are expected to attend.

FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

—And Now the Newest Fashions Are Yours—

Yours to study, admire to enjoy—see how we have studied, admired, enjoyed the latest designs as we have assembled them for this fashion showing.

September is Our Showing Month

We recognize that we could serve in no more helpful way than to give you a drive through the latest fashions. And this we will do as ready to do each day.

Satin Strap Pumps

\$6.85 Upwards

Foremost among the new footwear are Satin Strap Pumps for dress and semi-dress wear. There are many clever models to select from with Baby Louis and Spanish heels.

Albert Steiger Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Woman's Shop

UNBIASED INQUIRER PROVES BY YEAR'S STUDY THAT DRY LAW IS SUCCESS IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

this question. In a letter to me, Judge Gemmill says:

"There has been a decrease in the number of persons arrested in America for drunkenness of over 500,000 per year. This figure is estimated, of course, but it is based upon the figures I have in my possession for all of the largest cities in the United States."

"People will tell you that since prohibition went into effect there has been a great increase in alcoholism throughout the United States. I can scarcely blame those who believe this, because since prohibition a death or violent illness from alcohol poisoning has been raised to the dignity of first-page news. But here again it is best to get the facts and the men who can supply the facts are the physicians in charge of institutions where cases of alcoholic poisoning are treated. Here are the figures given me by Dr. William H. Guilfoyle, Registrar of Records of the Department of Health, of New York City:

FATALITIES FROM ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL POISONING	
Years	Alcoholism Alcohol Poisoning
1915	687
1921	119

The statistics in other cities tell the same story. Dr. Doane, Medical Director of the Philadelphia General Hospital, informed me that the number of alcoholic wards in that institution have decreased from 2326 in 1918 to 702 in 1921.

Jails Searched for Facts

You have heard it said that Prohibition is responsible for a great increase in crime. There was only one place to go for information on this subject, and I went there. I visited the jails and prisons.

In Birmingham, Ala., I walked through a jail that cost \$100,000 to build. It was practically new, having been in use only a few years before Alabama voted dry. For a long time it stood empty, and now it is used as a juvenile court and receiving home.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., I was taken through the county jail by John McNeil, the assistant warden. "Mr. Gordon," he said to me, "we have 840 cells in this jail, and in the days before prohibition we often had as many as 940 prisoners. Today 215 of our cells are empty."

Another jail I visited was in Seattle, Wash. (You see I am picking my cases from widely separated parts of the country.) The Seattle authorities told me that this building would accommodate 300 prisoners. On the day I visited it, there were only 85 prisoners there.

In Salt Lake City I was taken through the State Prison. Here again I looked into many empty cells. Warden de Vine gave me these figures:

Prisoners	In 1915	In 1921
In 1915	287	129
In 1921	287	129

Decrease of 58 per cent. Here is some remarkable testimony from Chicago:

In 1917 Bridgell Prison housed.....	17,748
In 1921 commitments were only.....	9,653

Decrease of 45 per cent. In 1917 daily average number..... 2,090

In 1921 average was..... 1,302

Decrease of 38 per cent.

This, mind you, in Chicago.

Testimony of Judge Gemmill

Let me again refer to my letter from Judge Gemmill, who has been collecting prison statistics for the last seven years:

"Twenty per cent of the jails in the United States have been without prisoners since prohibition went into effect, and 10 per cent of them the number of prisoners has been reduced anywhere from 15 per cent to 80 per cent."

The industrial leaders of America are virtually unanimous in declaring that the effect of prohibition on business has fulfilled all expectations. I have given you the reports of physicians, and public officials, and statisticians. Now I will present the testimony of representative business men. I have a letter from H. L. Badham, president of the Bessemer Coal, Iron & Land Company of Birmingham, Ala., which I reproduce in full. Under date of Nov. 26, 1921, Mr. Badham wrote me as follows:

"You ask regarding prohibition—Does it prohibit? Not entirely so, but if you had known the life of Birmingham and our mining camps before the enactment of prohibition laws, and could see it now, you would say that no matter how much 'moonshine' was disposed of it is not a drop in the bucket compared to former conditions."

"Local trains on week-end pay days now make their regular runs without guards to protect the passengers from drunks, who had been to town to spend their hard-earned wages. Now, the miner stays at home, patronizes the local stores, and has not only improved the living conditions of his family, but has added to their health and comfort."

"You will be able to gather all of these facts, and I don't think it is necessary to go into details, but there are a thousand reasons for the maintenance of prohibition laws, and you can say to the world that America will never again stand for the open saloon."

Merchants Voice Approval

S. S. Kresge, head of a great chain of stores, whose home is in Detroit, said:

"After seeing prohibition tried out in some of our states for a number of years, and now for almost two years under national law, I am convinced that it is the only practical solution to the problem of intemperance."

R. B. Patterson, president of the Spokane Dry Goods Company, told me that beneficial effects of prohibition in trade circles were noticed almost at once after the enactment of the law, and that after several years of the law's operation, most of his friends who had originally opposed prohibition were now heartily in favor of it. In Denver, Colo., Leslie Huffman, one of the leading retail men, told me that if prohibition were put to a vote today, 90 per cent of the business men who had opposed it would be in favor of it.

Mr. Bird W. Spencer, president of the People's Bank & Trust Company of Passaic, N. J., said:

"I know it is a fact that a great deal of money that was spent in saloons is now deposited in savings accounts. I know this also to be a

\$147,000,000 Drink Bill Amazes Australia

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 8

Special Correspondence

AUSTRALIA'S liquor bill for 1920-21 totaled \$147,000,000, an increase of \$47,000,000 over the amount spent for intoxicants in 1917-18. These figures are causing consternation among the forces of temperance and are compelling them to look to the United States to learn just what effect the prohibition laws are having there.

With this end in view, Clifford Gordon is making a thorough investigation of conditions in the United States in the interest of the Victorian Anti-Liquor League of this place. It is anticipated that Mr. Gordon will return home well fortified with statistics that will prove useful in making the fight for a "dry Australia."

fact, that the savings deposits in this city last year increased \$1,500,000."

F. N. Briggs, president of the Interstate Trust Company of Denver, said: "Prohibition has had a wonderful effect in turning into the savings banks money formerly spent for liquor. Savings deposits have increased more than 33-1-3 per cent. Families are better cared for, homes are better taken care of, women and children are better dressed, men are saving their money and becoming better citizens."

It is the same story all over America. Surprise Found In Labor View

I cannot leave the subject of industrial conditions without touching on the opinions of the laboring men themselves. I know it is a general impression that most men who work with their hands are opposed to prohibition. But, much to my surprise, this belief was not supported by interviews with these men. Most of the opposition one hears of comes from laborers of foreign birth, who resent being deprived of the wines and beers to which they have been accustomed all their lives.

James Duncan, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in Seattle, Wash., is one of the labor leaders who stands ready to confirm this impression. Mr. Duncan declares that Samuel Gompers, in his attitude opposing the Volstead law, does not represent the 3,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, which he heads. If the prohibition question was put to a vote tomorrow, Mr. Duncan believes that it would receive a big majority vote from the laboring men of the country.

This statement is supported by a canvass of labor leaders in March, 1920, made by the Literary Digest. The results show that 345 leaders believed that prohibition was a benefit to the laboring man, 143 that it was no benefit, while 31 were doubtful, and seven said that prohibition had not been given a fair trial.

Among my evidence there is no document I count more important than a survey of the effects of prohibition conducted by the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work of New York and by the Boston Family Welfare Society. The family is the unit of society, and any influence which improves the general family life is a great blessing.

The organizations referred to have made this survey to show the comparative number of families receiving aid from various charitable organizations in 17 typical large cities in 1917 and 1921. While there has been no decrease as a rule in the number of calls for aid, the number of families under the care of these institutions in which drink was a factor has shown decreases averaging 75 per cent.

Big Advantage to Children

Of all the results of this beneficent law in the United States, none is more important than the improved condition of American child life. As a result of the suppression of the liquor traffic, the children of America, always fortunate in their wide opportunities, are bound to have a far better chance for life and happiness.

The present generation of children has already begun to feel these benefits. Never before have the schools and colleges of the United States been as crowded as they are now. In every city and town new school buildings are being erected to take care of the increasing demand for education. It seems to me that I did not enter city without seeing new school buildings in course of erection.

The enactment of the prohibition amendment was the greatest piece of humanitarian legislation ever put through by any government."

Now let me catalogue and answer some of the things that are said against prohibition by those whose selfish interests are causing them to work for its repeal.

They say that the Prohibition Amendment was "put over" before the American people fully realized what was happening.

How can this be true, when under the laws of the United States this amendment could not become a part of the Constitution until it had been ratified by three-fourths of the states? The Prohibition Amendment has been ratified not only by three-fourths, but by all the states in the Union excepting two. Moreover, when the amendment passed the National Congress, prohibition was already in effect in 33 of the 48 states.

To me, an outsider, it looks as if the American people were very much alive to this question, and knew exactly what they were doing.

They say that the Prohibition Amendment went into the Constitution on the crest of war-time excitement. This cannot be true, because the Congress that voted for the submission of this amendment was elected before America entered the war. Is there not reason to believe that the prohibition question entered into the election of these legislators? Of course there is. Congressmen and candidates for



Prohibition Directors From States East of the Mississippi, Gathered at Washington Headquarters for Consultation Regarding Laws on Manufacture of Beer and Wine and the Amount of Alcohol These Beverages May Contain. In Group, From Left to Right—J. J. Britt, Counsel; Edgar N. Read, Wisconsin; Mrs. A. B. Stallings, Washington Office; John L. Davis, Pennsylvania R. O. Matthews, Counsel; Roy A. Haynes, Commissioner; Ralph A. Day, New York; John D. Appleby, New York; H. W. Orcutt, Attorney

Congress knew all about the progress of the prohibition movement long before America entered the war.

"Crime Wave" Argument Baseless

They say that prohibition is responsible for the so-called "crime wave."

But haven't you read of crime waves in England, France and Germany? I read cable dispatches before leaving Australia and since coming to America about crime waves in the Old World. Prohibition was not responsible there. The fact is, that had not the saloons been closed the wave of crime in the United States would have been far more severe than it has been.

They say that prohibition is responsible for the increase in the use of narcotic drugs.

Again I refer you to England. Reading of the appalling increase in the use of drugs there, I ask whether prohibition can be held responsible for this increase, when last year Great Britain's drink bill was over \$2,000,000,000.

And yet the opponents of prohibition are holding up their hands in horror over an alleged increase in the number of drug addicts in America. They are saying, "We told you so. You take drink away from the people, and they will resort to drugs."

With strange inconsistency these same people in the next breath tell you that there is just as much drinking now as before prohibition, and that "you can get it anywhere." Ye gods, what logic!

The New York City Health Department asked 1403 drug patients how they acquired the habit, and only 12 of them said they were driven to it by the desire for alcohol.

In Los Angeles I was told by the Narcotic Clinic that out of over 500 patients only four had been users of alcohol.

So you can just pass up this charge, together with other baseless assertions of the foes of this mighty reform.

Tried and Found Wanting

They say the liquor problem in the United States could have been easily solved if prohibition had only extended to spirituous liquors and had not touched light wines and beer.

We know that is not true, because this method was tried out before the national amendment and failed.

Georgia voted prohibition in 1907, and only a few months later legalized so-called "near beer." The results proved disastrous, because real beer and spirituous liquors were sold under the guise of near beer. Things got so bad that in 1915 a special session of the Legislature was called which passed a law prohibiting the use of alcohol in any form.

Let me quote the case of Michigan. It is not an actual "wine" and "beer" boycott case, but it forcibly illustrates the attitude of a great State toward such a proposition.

On Nov. 7, 1916, Michigan voted dry by a majority of 63,624. This vote became effective May 1, 1918.

The liquor forces continued to fight and in 1918 submitted an amendment to the State constitution to allow the manufacture and sale of all vinous and malt liquors.

The vote was taken on April 7, 1919, and the amendment was defeated by 207,520.

I am informed that 92 per cent of the liquor traffic in America was a beer business. If that be true, what would happen if beer came "back"? Why 92 per cent of the old liquor trade would be revived. Beer would have to be sold somewhere, and whether you called the place a saloon or gave it some other name, the effect would be the same.

Americans, do not let this talk about light wines and beers, and modification, lead you astray. There is only one solution of the present problem of prohibition enforcement, and that is strict enforcement.

Real American Must Uphold Law

During the year I spent in the United States I have heard no phrase more often than this, "100 per cent American."

But how can a citizen be 100 per cent American when he defies the Constitution of his country? The true American will uphold the sanctity of his country's laws.

Has prohibition had a square deal? My own emphatic opinion, gained from a year of careful investigation, is that it has not.

How can prohibition have a fair trial with judges deliberately refusing to convict "bootleggers" caught with the goods in their possession, when newspapers lend their columns to ridiculing the Volstead Act, when vaudeville theaters and picture houses seem to be in league to make a joke of the whole thing. Yet in spite of

these handicaps, think what prohibition has accomplished, and then think what it might accomplish if the police did their duty—if judges were stern in their convictions, and if many of the newspapers heralded its triumphs as vividly as they describe its violations.

Prohibition does not absolutely prohibit. No one expected that it would. No other law upon the statute books absolutely prohibits crimes against

which it is aimed. But no one is asking for the repeal of these laws for that reason. Why then ask for the repeal of the Volstead law because it is not 100 per cent effective?

And who are those who are demanding the repeal of prohibition? Are they not for the most part men who have defied the law, broken the law, cursed the law, lied about the law, men who have never raised a finger to help the enforcement of the law?

British Statesmen Are Engaged in Racing Each Other Into Print

Mr. Lloyd George's Two Volumes to Bring Him Nearly Ten Shillings a Word—Many Books in Prospect

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 16—"The old book would have had a word to say about it," says old Corporal Brewster in Conan Doyle's "Waterloo," when they told him of certain army reforms. And Queen Victoria and also her son, Edward VII, would certainly have had a good deal to say if their prime ministers or their secretaries of state had proposed to write and publish their memoirs during their tenure of office. Probably King George V regards the prospect of a scribbling Cabinet with equal aversion, but, doubting whether he could make remonstrance effective, elects to keep his peace.

Ten Shillings a Word

The wits have it that the unusually long recess of three months has been arranged in order that ministers may have plenty of time for their literary engagements. The Prime Minister has the biggest, and the most profitable task, of the lot. His book, which he has arranged to deliver in the early spring, is to consist of two volumes of 100,000 words each, and as the aggregate sale of the rights amounts to little short of six figures, it follows that he will be paid at the rate of nearly 10 shillings per word.

That is a price which even a master in literature cannot hope to attain. It is questionable whether the master of today, Thomas Hardy, has made, for his entire output, half the sum that Mr. Lloyd George will receive for a single book. A leading critic was speaking very wrathfully on the point the other evening. Mr. Lloyd George, he said, was "skinning the market," and there would be no money left for the regular writers.

Whether Mr. Lloyd George's book will be a "best-seller" as well as a "top-pricer" depends of course, on its "stuff," and the amount of "pep" it contains. Apparently it is going to be of a much more controversial character than he originally intended. His first idea was a series of vivid descriptions of the dramatic moments of the war, beginning with the fateful meeting of the Cabinet at which the ultimatum was dispatched to Germany.

Controversial Nature

Possibly the material would have hardly stretched out to 200,000 words, but at any rate he has enlarged the

lines of his book, and a good part of it will be reply to the criticisms of his policy and action in the war, which have appeared during the last year or so. Much of this criticism has been notoriously inspired by the Haig and Robertson coterie, and Mr. Lloyd George tends to hit back sharply. If he does, it should make piquant and even sensational reading, for the true story of "G. H. Q." is ineptitude has yet to be written. Of course mandarin will not relish Mr. Lloyd George's making use, for their confusion, of information obtained officially, but they should have thought twice before they attacked him.

Some unkind people are intimating that the Prime Minister is too much of a novice in writing to compass his task, especially in the short time before he has contracted to deliver the book, and that he will inevitably have to get a "ghost." All that is sheer nonsense. Mr. Lloyd George has not written a full-sized book before, but he has penned articles from time to time, and he writes as trenchantly as he speaks. As a matter of fact, the first chapter of the book, which is already in being, was thrown off in a leisurely morning at Criccieth some months ago, and the literary friend to whom it was submitted advised that not a word should be altered.

Race for Publication

Mr. Winston Churchill will be also hard at work during the recess, for his memoirs have been on the stocks for some months and both he and his publisher (who is also Mr. Asquith's publisher) want to get it out ahead of the Prime Minister's work. He was also his father's biographer. His book, too, will deal with the war and will be of controversial character, for he is going to deal faithfully with the men who mishandled the Dardanelles expedition.

A great deal of light remains to be thrown on that chapter of the war, for the second and most important part of the report of the Royal Commission which investigated it has never been published. Mr. Churchill's contract is for a comparison

of the two memoirs.

The other foundation, unlike the first, is susceptible to change. It consists of goodwill and confidence of our customers.

Our first foundation gives us no concern. But the second needs the constant watchfulness of every officer and employee of this bank. Perhaps it is because we all work hard to keep this second foundation solid that people like to do their banking with us.

Two Foundations

We like to think of this bank as having two foundations. One is the immovable bedrock that guarantees the future of the physical structure.

The other foundation, unlike the first, is susceptible to change. It consists of goodwill and confidence of our customers.

Our first foundation gives us no concern. But the second needs the constant watchfulness of every officer and employee of this bank. Perhaps it is because we all work hard to keep this second foundation solid that people like to do their banking with us.

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CANADIAN BOARD FAILS TO AGREE

Arbitrators in Railway Wages Dispute Split—Reductions Declared Unjustifiable

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 (Special).—As in the case of the arbitration board appointed to inquire into the dispute between the railway companies included under the Canadian Railway Association and their shopmen employees, the board appointed for the purpose of inquiring into a similar dispute between the Michigan Central and its Canadian employees has split in its findings. The chairman, Mr. McEvoy and H. T. MacMillan, the company's representative, hold that the proposed reduction in wages of 5, 7 and 9 cents per hour are just and reasonable; that Canadian employees in the past have benefited by all increases in wages on American roads; and that where reductions are concerned they should abide by the same rule.

W. D. Robbins, who represented the men on the board, disagrees, holding that the reductions are unjustified and that the company is well able to pay the men.

He adds that he is firmly of the belief that such a board as the United States Railroad Labor Board, controlling the operation of both men and companies, "is not at all desirable for Canada, and certainly would not be in the interests of the men." In the United States the shopmen had gone on strike against the reductions. In Canada they had conformed with the law and accepted arbitration.

The majority report refers to the manner in which railways and their employees in the past had built up a code of practice and procedure governing negotiations as to wages and working conditions, and states that employees in Canada made it clear that they desired no change in the past practices of negotiating, acting in conjunction with the employees in the United States in negotiations and, where necessary, taking part in disputed cases before the United States Railroad Labor Board. "But," the report says, "they also make it plain that if any decision of the United States Board should result in bringing the Canadian workmen into conflict with Canadian law, then the Canadian employees insist upon being guided in their actions by Canadian law."

"A matter so complicated and so woven into a general system or plan of rules and rates ought not to be disturbed until it has had a further trial," the report states. "We are of the opinion that experience will enable the men and the company to make such changes and amendments to these rules as will render them useful and we are not able to report now that the same are not 'fair and reasonable' notwithstanding that they do not provide a specific rate of pay for what, before these rules were promulgated, had been known as overtime rates of pay."

STRIKING INCREASE IN JAPANESE BONDS

TOKYO, Aug. 16—According to Mr. Kumura, vice-president of the Bank of Japan, bonds in possession of the Bank of Japan, have registered a striking increase in amount during the last few years. This is charged by the public as indirectly responsible for the inflation of currency, and therefore the abnormal level of price. Authorities of the Bank of Japan, however, see no just cause for such complaints, the marked increase being chiefly in the amount of foreign loans in the bank's possession, and not the domestic bonds upon which depends the amount of the convertible notes to be issued.

During the last few years, the domestic bonds owned by the bank increased by 40,000,000 yen, whereas the foreign loans owned by the bank have grown by 180,000,000 yen during the same period.

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POLISH CHRISTIANS AND JEWS ARE COMPLETELY SEPARATE

Racial and Religious Prejudice Dominate All Issues of Public Life—Scenes in Warsaw and Cracow

CRACOW, Aug. 20. (Special Correspondence)—Poland is a country of problems. From the impress laid upon it by foreign powers in the past, from the peculiar manner in which it drifts imperceptibly into other and different nations, from the presence within its own frontiers of elements which do not in any way harmonize, it is faced with a series of difficulties which are among the main factors retarding its fuller and more permanent development. Some of these difficulties the Poles themselves are striving to eradicate, battling hard and courageously to settle the problems in a manner that may be most satisfactory to the majority, but others, one fancies, are being accentuated and rendered more dangerous by the attitude taken toward them by the mass of the nation as a whole, or by separate parties in politics, or by diverse bodies of Poles living in various portions of the country.

Acute Racial Problem

Among these many difficulties that of the Jews undoubtedly comes first. No country has within its bounds so many Jews, and in no country are the Jews so separated from the Christian population as in Poland. To wander in the Ghetto at Warsaw and watch the long-bearded figures with their black gabbardim and small skull caps is to transport oneself from the modern world to a world that Shakespeare knew or imagined when he wrote "The Merchant of Venice." The hatred of the Christian for the Jew and the Jew for the Christian are two of the most marked elements in Warsaw life. Little more than two weeks ago the writer witnessed a great demonstration in favor of Korfanty. There were two cries that predominated—"Long live Korfanty!" and "Down with the Jews!" When Korfanty was defeated in the Sejm, the Conservative newspapers were full of reviling; that defeat they unambiguously attributed to the votes of the Jewish members. In spite of the fact that there are Socialists, Jews and Catholics, the racial or religious problem cuts straight across the political, confusing every issue, making more and more difficult the solution of almost every problem.

Allegations Against Jews

When in Warsaw, a National Democratic Pole explained to the writer his reasons for hating the Jew. The Jews, he said, were ruining the country. They were amassing wealth. They were the only people in Poland who were living luxuriously; they were the only people who were truly happy. It was after this conversation that the writer first entered the Ghetto. On leaving his informant, he straightway took a car, and proceeded through the center of the city, past the silent mass of the disused Russian Church, past the Saxon Gardens with its little summer theater, on to the north of

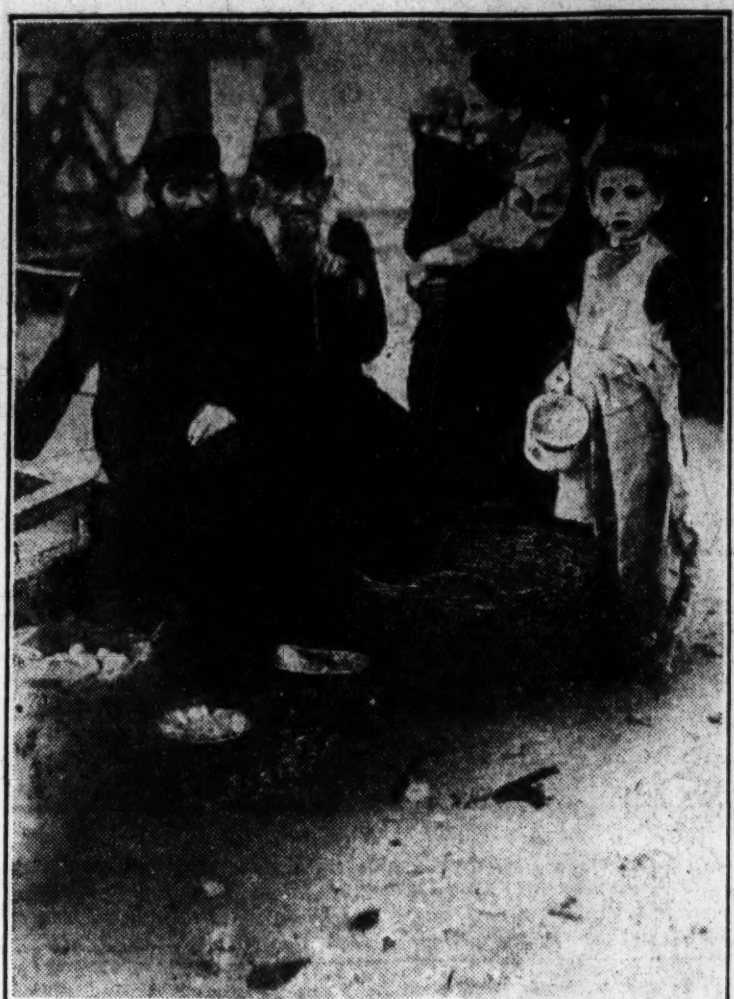
the town, until he entered the Jewish quarter. It was the eve of Sabbath, and the lighted candles at every window gave sufficient light to see the squalor and misery within. Narrow dark streets, depressing, dismal, and unattractive, met the eye on every side. In the eyes of the passers-by showed no joy, only weariness and despair and sometimes fear. Of light-heartedness there was none. To speak of luxury in the presence of such misery was a cruel jest.

Yet the Gentile Pole had certainly had no thought of mocking when he described the Jews. He was quite in earnest, and believed implicitly what he said. He had simply made for himself an image and had allowed himself to become obsessed by that image, until all else was forgotten, the actual was not seen. This hatred of the Jews among the Poles of Warsaw is especially to be regretted, not only because it calls out a reciprocal anger and resentment in the hearts of the Jews, but because Warsaw, being the seat of government, casts its shadow over the rest of the country. In no place is passion so keen, anger so great, as in Warsaw. The heavy hand of Russia once laid on this part of the country has been withdrawn, and the sudden relief has brought with it reaction. It is not so with the whole of the country. Indeed, the contrast between Warsaw and Cracow is remarkable.

The Situation in Cracow

In Cracow the Ghetto lies near the center of the city, between the great market place dominated by the Marjaski tower and the huge palace and fortress of the ancient Polish kings, the Wawel. The Jewish quarter differs not at all from the Christian parts of the town. It is not darker, nor is it more luxurious. The Jews quite evidently lead a hard-working life, but at the same time they are not amassing great wealth. In dark hats, beneath which are the locks which cannot be worn in Warsaw for fear of violence, they move about quietly, independently, and manfully. Rarely, the one witness in Cracow the pathetic figure that can be seen every moment in Warsaw.

Cracow is one of the districts of Poland which have solved their Jewish problem in their own way, by a mutual live-and-let-live policy permitting both Christians and Israelites to exist in peace. That policy undoubtedly is to be traced back to past times, to the age when King Kazimierz loved a fair Jewish Esther, and, more recently, to the age when Austria ruled over the south of Poland. The Austrian impress on Poland, galling as it may be at times, was not so heavy as the impress of Russia. It was a more tolerant rule. The Jews were protected, and the Poles themselves were not only not so much persecuted as they were in the north, but were made more cultured by wide-



Photograph © Exclusive News Agency, London

Jewish Vendors in Polish Market

One of Poland's Greatest Problems Today Is the Great Number of Jews Within Its Borders, and a Marked Feature of the Situation Is the Intense Antagonism Between Them and the Christian Population

spread education. The result is to be seen in the happy faces of the Ghetto. Poland Needs Every Help

Whatever can be said against the Jew, there can be no doubt that the Jewish race will never be exterminated in Poland by violence. The Jews there have become almost as indigenous as the Poles themselves, and any attempt at driving them out is bound to be a failure. Its only result would be the intensification of

the problems already surrounding their presence. Poland, at the present moment, when it is striving to take up the reins of government for itself, requires the help of its every citizen; its future demands the support of every class and of every race within its frontiers. So long as internal bitterness, on a scale which in England and America can hardly be realized, continues to exist, so long not only will progress and development be retarded, but the very being of the country will be at stake.

Inauguration of Rubber Age Foretold for Great Britain

Competition Makes Public Many New Uses to Which This Material Can Be Put

LONDON, Sept. 1.—About 18 months ago the Rubber Growers Association announced a competition with prizes totaling £2000 for suggestions of new uses for rubber. As a result of this and of the discoveries of the recently formed Rubber Research Association and of other experts acting independently, a number of new inventions are rapidly coming onto the market, and rubber is being put to such a variety of new uses in which it is making good that the next few years seem likely to witness the inauguration of a "rubber age."

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor have been told of the mysterious substance "onazote," which is merely rubber impregnated with hydrogen in such a way that it becomes almost as light as air. They have also heard how the addition of only 1 per cent of rubber greatly improves the quality of paper. But in addition to these uses, which involve more or less costly methods of manufacture, it has been found possible to use the raw rubber—plantation crepe—in a variety of ways wherein the manufactured article formerly reigned supreme.

For example, instead of the composition called rubber, but chiefly consisting of steel filings, with which boots and shoes were frequently made, it is now possible to buy a grisly looking substance which is 100 per cent rubber and which is stated to last "twice as long." Indeed there is a large factory at Northampton which is wholly engaged in turning out boots and shoes soled only with this raw rubber.

Raw rubber is being used too for

making clothes brushes, carpet brushes, suede brushes—all kinds of brushes. It is claimed that the rubber is far superior to ordinary bristles, being less injurious to the material, a real cleansing substance, less likely to wear out and—wonderful to relate—cheaper. Raw rubber, colored by a new process in which coal gas plays an important part, is also taking the place of linoleum and of the mats which protect dinner tables from being injured by the heat of the plates.

Who knows but what amongst the hundred and one other new rubber "lines" which are said to be on their coming to lie on top of the rubber mat? It could not of course be 100 per cent rubber, like the boots and brushes, for raw rubber can only stand a moderate degree of heat, but few people would object to it on that score. How many would object to it because it upset their preconceived notions of what a plate ought to look like, and feel like, is a different matter. But what a joy it would be to have something really unbreakable!

IMPERIAL VALLEY COTTON CROP BIG

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5. (Special Correspondence)—A new cotton gin has been completed at Brawley, in Imperial Valley. Gins now are operated at Calexico, Imperial, Brawley, Coachella, Blythe and Calipatria. A report from Calipatria said there are about 5000 acres in cotton there this season. It is expected between 2500 and 3000 bales will be ginned in that district.

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Views of California

The photographs have a soft finish and have been retouched in water colors or oils by experts. The process is such that it takes away all suggestion of the original's having been produced in the first place by the camera instead of by the brush of an artist.

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FARMERS WILL NOT GATHER FRUIT CROP DUE TO LOW PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—That farmers will refuse to gather thousands of bushels of the bumper Michigan fruit crop because of low prices is disclosed here by the City Council Committee on High Costs and High Rents, which opened recently a city market on the Municipal Pier, where prices were fixed to consumers lower than those asked by wholesalers.

Russell Poole, in charge, summarizes the reasons for leaving the crop unpicked as follows: Speculation by brokers and high freight rates.

It has been shown that farmers shipping to brokers here frequently do not receive enough to pay the commission, cartage and freight for their product, but that sometimes they get a statement of account instead of a check for their fruit.

The farmer pays about 25 cents for baskets. The freight rate on apples is about 20 cents a bushel, cartage and commission take 13 cents, leaving the freight car takes 10 cents, making a total of 63 cents. The farmer sells at the Municipal Pier for \$1 a bushel. His labor and cartage in Michigan also add to his cost, according to Mr. Poole.

SALMON FLEET HOME WITH HEAVY CATCH

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 9. (Special Correspondence)—New life and activity has been brought to the Oakland water front by the arrival of the first ships of the Alaska Packers fleet, returning from the salmon season in northern waters. The first ships to arrive were the Star of Chile, Star of Peru, Star of Lapland and Costa Rica, all of which came in together through the Golden Gate with all sails flying. Fair weather and one of the heaviest runs of fish recorded make the season profitable. Virtually all the catch has been sold, so that the fishermen have made more money than in any previous year. The first ship in through the heads—technically speaking—was the Star of Chile of which Capt. N. Petersen is master, but all four were within hailing distance of each other, when, scoring the offers of tugs, they swept, under full sail, into the middle of San Francisco Bay.

LARGE FEDERAL TAX FOR LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6. (Special Correspondence)—Los Angeles is running a close race with Chicago and Philadelphia for second place in the rank of federal taxes paid on admittance tickets to theaters and film houses. New York occupies the first position in the columns for August. The various federal tax items collected in Los Angeles during August totaled \$447,033.03. The item concerning the ticket tax totaled \$240,626.57. The next largest item was that collected from manufacturers, the total being \$122,353.41. Following this came the tax paid on the purchase of jewelry, \$44,246.61. This item indicates that \$350,000 was expended in this city for jewelry during the past four weeks.

INVESTMENT BANKERS WILL MEET ON COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 9. (Special Correspondence)—More than 1000 investment bankers of the United States will meet in the eleventh annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, which opens at Del Monte, Cal., on Oct. 3, and continuing from 10 days to two weeks, accordingly as the convention completes its work. Cyrus Peirce of Cyrus Peirce & Co., San Francisco, is chairman of the convention committee. The visiting bankers will be taken on a tour of California at the close of the convention.

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JAPANESE TO URGE KANKADON PLAN OF IMPORTING BRIDES

Californians Raise Objections to Orientals Returning for Purpose of Marrying Countrywomen

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5. (Special Correspondence)—Japanese residents of California will present to a conference of Japanese consuls-general to be held here soon a plan that the Kankadon system of obtaining wives for their unmarried countrymen in the United States be made the subject of a treaty between Washington and Tokyo, and that it be allowed to stand as a substitute for the picture-bride system, officially dropped a few years ago, but as a matter of fact still in use.

Commenting on the situation which has impelled the Japanese consuls here to this action, the Japanese-American News, the leading Japanese-language newspaper of this country, in a recent issue said:

No wrong is committed if unmarried Japanese in the United States choose to form excursions to Japan for the purpose of marrying there, and then returning to the United States with their brides. The organization of such excursions should be encouraged, and some plan should be devised whereby America may be brought to see this matter in the same light as the Japanese see it.

Under the Kankadon system, a Japanese resident in the United States, or any other foreign country, may return to Japan remain there 60 days without leaving himself liable to military service, and return to his country, provided that, during his stay in Japan, he has married a woman of that country, and takes her with him when he leaves.

The objections raised by the Americans in California to this Kankadon

system are several, among them:

First, that it permits the migration to the United States of a large number of Japanese women who otherwise would not be able to enter this country.

Second, that the main purpose of the Kankadon system is to provide mothers for Japanese children to be born in the United States who automatically become American citizens.

Third, that the majority of the Japanese men now returning to Japan for wives under this system, were born either in the Hawaiian Islands or in the United States, and are, therefore, American citizens, so that these Japanese women, are made citizens of and voters in the United States, merely by their marriage to these American-born Japanese men.

Fourth, that these women become merely the chattels of their husbands, and constitute an undesirable class of immigrants, in that they immediately become common laborers.

Fifth, that these excursions to Japan are the sources of endless fraud, since, by transfer of their certificates, one Japanese man can return to Japan under the Kankadon system several times, and bring back "girls" each time, it being almost impossible to stop such practices.

While the Americans interested will take no action before the Japanese consuls-general, when the latter meet here, nevertheless, they will present to the Washington Government all the arguments against the Kankadon system. At present, those interested in the matter in California are conducting an educational campaign in an effort to instruct the people as to the real results of the Kankadon system of bringing Japanese women into the United States.

CITIES ORGANIZE IN CALIFORNIA

Six Form League to Stimulate Civic Development

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 7. (Special Correspondence)—In an effort to effect closer co-operation on the part of suburban municipalities, an organization including Coronado, Chula Vista, National City, East San Diego, La Mesa and El Cajon, recently was formed here, with the avowed purpose of stimulating civic work for the advancement of the interests of all the smaller bay cities.

Exchange of ideas and joint use of equipment owned by the various cities are the basic plans of the new association. In the matter of equipment for municipal work, great mutual benefit is expected from the new organization. With a working plan for the exchange of equipment, a larger variety can be purchased and all six cities of the organization will reap the benefits without unnecessary outlay.

The new association of cities is expected to play a big part in the rebuilding of the San Diego Bay region. A name for the "six city" organization has not yet been selected.

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HOLLYWOOD TO BUILD BIG APARTMENT

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5. (Special Correspondence)—A \$200,000 hotel-apartment building will be erected in Hollywood. The Davenport Corporation will be the owners. The design will be a blending of Italian and Spanish architecture.

In addition to the usual hotel and apartment features, the Hollywood-California will have studio apartments, and a series of roof gardens, arranged by stepping the various stories.

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GERMANY IS ABLE TO PAY HER DEBTS

Mr. Gibbons Says Talk About Country Being Unable to Meet Indemnities Absurd

This is the forty-eighth and last of a series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D. In it he emphasizes the absolute necessity for stabilizing the currency in Germany.

BERLIN—Recently I wrote on the necessity of Germany passing through a revolutionary period before starting on the way to normal development under the changed conditions wrought by the war. The people are not ripe for this revolution yet. It may be hastened by outside pressure upon the present Government. But even if it is not the measures the Government must take in regard to the mark is likely to precipitate it. However, the presence of two opposing currents in anti-governmental parties makes possible the survival of the center parties—the moderates—and their mastery of the situation, no matter how violent the coup d'état directed against the present Government. For the Monarchists will destroy the Communist uprising—and vice versa. The hatred of the Right for the Left is intense, and of the Left for the Right a cardinal fundamental. Under these circumstances, if either extreme starts a revolution, is not the other going to join the moderates in thwarting it? I think we have every reason to answer this question in the affirmative.

Germany will have to go through a period of political confusion. Most of my German friends admit this. They think it is inevitable. And, although they foreshadow the failure of Monarchism and Communism alike to sweep the country, they admit also the necessity of a drastic financial upset after the political one.

Two Problems of Finance
Whatever Government emerges from the period of political confusion, it will have to face and solve two problems of financial order: how to pay the reparations; and how to stabilize the mark. There will be no real prosperity for Germany until these problems are solved, and the sensible Germans know it. As they want prosperity and rehabilitation above all things, after Communism and Monarchism will have failed to capture the country, the moderate elements will have to set to work to devise some scheme of satisfying the external creditors of their country, and putting order in their own house.

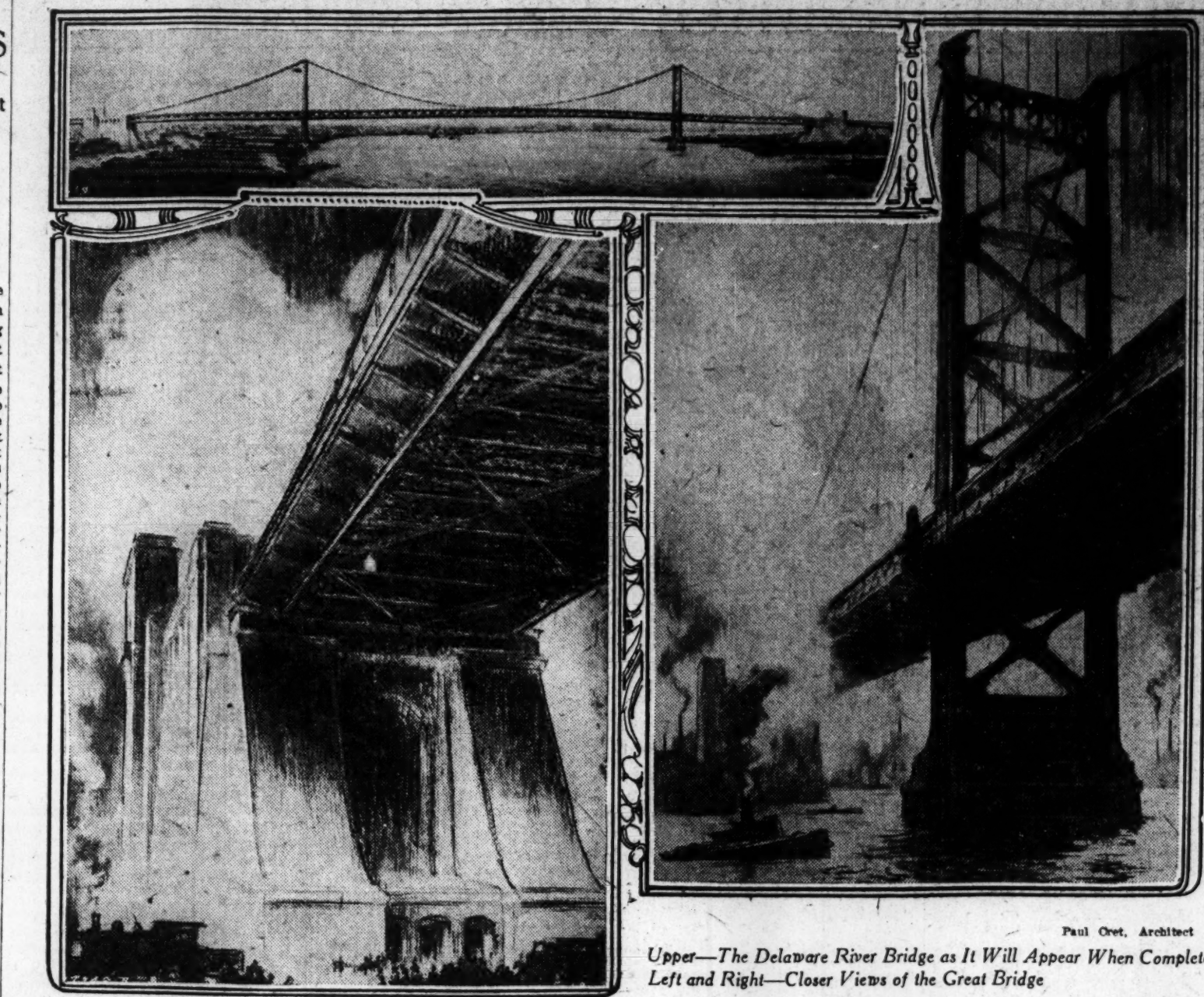
The talk about Germany not paying indemnities is foolish. She will have to pay them if she wants to do business again with the rest of the world under tolerable conditions, and, as she does want to do business, she will pay the indemnities. Of course, just now she is trying to wriggle out of her obligations, pare them down, or at least postpone the evil day. But she will pay if she has to. Military pressure need not be needed. The Entente Powers, if they threaten Germany with the alternative of paying or accepting foreign control of her finances, will get the money. For Germany does not intend to undergo the woes of another blockade. The principal reason we are having trouble with the German indemnities is that Great Britain and Italy have not acted fairly toward France. It is well enough to insist that France modify her demands upon Germany and fix the total of the indemnity within a practicable limit. But with that insistence should go the promise that, if France does this, the Allies will back her to the limit in collecting the amounts determined upon. Germany will then be up against the necessity of stopping her whining and paying. She can pay. She will pay—if she is made to. And it is possible to make her pay without a military occupation or starting up a new war.

Necessity for Fair Dealing
When Germany realizes that she is not going to be allowed to do business with the rest of the world until she gives guarantees of good faith in the indemnity question will disappear. The Germans, seeing the game is up, will arrange to pay. And it will pay her to pay. This her sensible citizens will understand. But, on our side, if the debtor makes every honest effort to pay, we must be prepared to receive Germany back on terms of equality in the family of nations, and not discriminate in any way against German nationals. We have to demonstrate to the Germans that for them honesty is the best policy.

Financial experts differ greatly upon the arbitrary value that should be given the mark when stabilization is decided upon. The estimates I have heard range from 7 to 2 pennings. The general opinion is that seven is too high, but that it will be impossible to go below four. What will the Government have to do? A law must be passed changing all present issues of paper money to what is approximately the real value, that is, about 4 pennings. By this one stroke the exchange will be stabilized. Coupled with this law must be another one restoring the old rules for the issuance of banknotes and currency. The hardship—temporarily—will be frightful, and every mortal throughout Germany will raise a wail. But the present financial anarchy cannot continue. The remedy surely in this case is not as bad as the disorder. And it will be effective. Therefore, for the good of Europe as well as of Germany, we must hope for the rise of some man strong enough to apply this drastic remedy to the absurdly inflated currency of a country that has every reason to hope for a speedy return of pre-war prosperity if it has a strong man to lead it out of the wilderness.

LATVIA NOW BUSY BUILDING REPUBLIC ON BALTIC SHORES

RIGA, Latvia, Aug. 15—It is three years since the Paris Peace Conference brought Latvia into the world. Like most other small nations, Latvia



Upper—The Delaware River Bridge as It Will Appear When Completed
Left and Right—Closer Views of the Great Bridge

is doing well, but is finding its position difficult and rigorous. It knows it has a long and tortuous road to travel to gain its full stature of statehood and join the grown-up members of the family of nations. The people have been immensely heartened by the United States' recent recognition of the Republic.

The Latvian Government is hard at work building Utopia on the bleak shores of the Baltic. One of its first measures was to found a university in its capital city of Riga; one of its latest has been to reform its currency and to stop the issue of paper money. The value of the Latvian ruble, as measured in dollars, is slowly creeping up. Exports and imports are now very nearly balanced. By dint of heavy taxation and wise finance, it has been found possible to combine increased expenditure on education, housing and public health with general retrenchment.

Ian Chakste, President of the Constituent Assembly of Latvia, has explained his country's situation to the correspondent. "The Western nations," said he, "know little about Latvia. They do not believe in the stability of our Government and they hesitate to lend us money. They even call us Bolsheviks. I assure you that 90 per cent of Latvians hate Bolshevism. "Our agrarian policy—the sequestration of large estates and the creation of small holdings—was harshly criticized, and has no doubt done much to give us a bad character. The Western nations do not understand the situation. Our people were supremely dissatisfied, and rightly so. They had been ground down; they had nothing. It was a critical moment. The Bolsheviks were ready to promise anything. We considered it essential to create without delay a contented community, hard-working, thrifty and deaf to political agitators. We therefore gave the people the land, and they at once settled down to work upon it."

FILMS WILL SHOW DANCES OF INDIANS

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Indians of the picturesque Acoma pueblo, perched 400 feet high on the rugged Acoma mesa 80 miles west of Albuquerque, have consented for the first time to the filming of one of their religious ceremonial dances. A motion picture will be made by one of the large film producers of the fiesta of Saint Stefano. The film will be shown in 20,000 theaters and its makers estimate that 3,000,000 Americans will see for the first time a ceremonial of this tribe of Americans whose legend traces its origin back into the dim ages when the far southwest was jungle land. When the Spanish Conquistadores first found the Acoma Indians in the latter part of the sixteenth century the pueblo was on the towering Mesa Encantada (Enchanted Mesa) a few miles from the present site. There were 3000 Acomas, according to the chronicles of the discoverers. The tribe now numbers 841.

WATER PROJECT BONDS SOLD TO SYNDICATE

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Imperial Valley Irrigation district has just sold \$2,000,000 in additional drainage and mutual absorption bonds to the Los Angeles-San Francisco syndicate which holds the option on the total issue of \$5,500,000. This brings the total sale of bonds up to \$4,000,000 and the syndicate has advised that it will take the remaining \$1,500,000 whenever the district needs the money.

It is expected that the absorption of the mutual water companies of the valley will be completed by Nov. 1.

PRE-AZTECAN RELIC IS BEING CLEARED

Byron Cummings Gets Extended Leave to Continue Work on Pyramid

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Byron Cummings, dean of the university department of archaeology of the University of Arizona, has been given an extension of six months on his year's leave of absence, that he may more nearly complete important work under way on the pyramid of Culucillo, a pre-Aztec monument near the City of Mexico. The pyramid is being cleared of a burden of thousands of tons of volcanic ash, with which is mixed lava, the blanket having served to protect for the modern investigator what is believed to be one of the very earliest evidences of Mexican culture. The mound is about 100 feet high, with the actual pyramid estimated at 60 feet. The diameter of the base is about 350 feet. At the summit are the remains of an altar, it and the pyramid's upper section being of stone. Different from the lower sections. There is evidence of the use of white marble, that must have been transported a long distance. The work of excavation is being prosecuted with the assistance of the Mexican Government, though only 15 workmen can be employed with the funds available. Dr. Cummings is reserving his report until the time when he shall have to return to his local chair. His work heretofore mainly has been in southern Utah and northeastern Arizona, among the remains of cliff dwelling peoples of possibly lower culture than those who in Mexico were gathered into great racial groups or nations.

Inasmuch as the ancient dwellers of Arizona are believed to have come from Mexico, keen interest is being manifested over Dr. Cummings' statement of conclusions with respect to possible connection, ethnologically, between the culture with which he has become so familiar and that which he now is investigating.

HIGH WAGE OFFERED TO COTTON PICKERS

CALEXICO, Cal., Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Agricultural Chamber of Commerce of Baja, Cal., has announced that cotton pickers

below the international border line this year will receive from 80 to 85 cents per 100 pounds for all cotton brought in. This wage is said to be considerably in excess of that paid for last season's crop.

Cotton pickers will receive approximately \$1.75 a day, while the average laborer's wage in Lower California is \$1.50 a day. The yield on cotton ranches below the line is estimated at between 80,000 and 100,000 bales, which means that about \$1,500,000 will be paid to pickers.

HOLLYWOOD OBTAINS LOWER CAR FARES

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Hollywood, famous "motion-picture" district of Los Angeles, has won its fight for lower street-car fare. The state railroad commission has ordered the Pacific Electric Railway Company, running cars into and through Hollywood, to decrease the through rate from the down-town section of Los Angeles to Hollywood from 10 cents to 8 cents, the 8-cent rate to go into effect "on or before Sept. 20."

Eight months ago, on petition of the Pacific Electric, the railroad commission authorized an increase in the Hollywood fare from 6 cents to 10 cents. Protests immediately were filed, and the new ruling was the result of the popular campaign.

SAN DIEGO TO GET GROUP OF STUDIOS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Construction work has just been started at Grossmont on the first of a group of motion-picture studios to be known as the S. L. Studios-San Diego. The work is being done for A. H. Sawyer and Herbert Lubin, both of Los Angeles, who contemplate a film plant here that will involve the expenditure of \$500,000.

This is the first real picture-producing company to locate in San Diego, and it is expected the building now under construction will be ready for occupancy about the middle of November.

TELEPHONE USERS INCREASE
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The biggest telephone directory in the history of San Diego is being distributed by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, which is sending out books to the thousands of subscribers in the city and county. In the new directory there are 1100 more subscribers than were listed in the Feb. 1 issue, showing the steady growth of the city.

WOMEN WILL SIT IN LEGISLATURE

California House to Boast Four and Possibly Six

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—As a result of the primary election of Aug. 29, there will be at least four women members, and probably six, in the next session of the California State Legislature. Those certain to occupy seats in the Lower House are Mrs. Cora M. Woodbridge, of Roseville, representing the Ninth District; Miss Esto Broughton, of Modesto, Forty-Sixth District; Dr. Flora W. Smith, of Kingsburg, Fifth-Tenth District; and Miss Eleanor Miller, of Pasadena, Sixty-Seventh District.

These won both Republican and Democratic nominations at the primary, and, therefore, are virtually elected, though their names will appear on the ballot for the general election November 7, merely for confirmation. Miss Broughton served in the last Legislature from her district. Two women candidates for the Legislature will have to make the campaign all over again for the general election. Mrs. Anna Saylor, of Berkeley won both Republican and Democratic nominations, but because the Socialist Party has a nominee, Herbert L. Coggins, for that district, Mrs. Saylor will have to run again in November. She represented her district, the forty-first, in the last Legislature. In Bakersfield, a recount is going on to learn whether Mrs. Grace S. Dorris of that city won in the Fifty-Sixth District, where she ran in the primaries, against Mayor C. L. Taylor. There were no women candidates for the State Senate.

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Philadelphia-Camden Bridge to Be Ready for Sesquicentennial

AFTER years of talking and planning, Philadelphia and Camden are to be united by a bridge across the Delaware River which will take its place, when completed, as one of the really great bridges of the world. The actual site and the approaches on both sides of the river having been agreed upon, the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are bending every energy to having the structure completed and ready for dedication and use on the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, in 1926. Already the caisson on the Philadelphia side has reached the river bed, and the "sand hogs" are busily engaged in laying the foundations for the western pier.

The earliest record of a definite project to construct a bridge across the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden was in 1818, when an application was made to the Legislature of New Jersey, and later to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to build a bridge from the Camden shore to Smith's Island (since removed), a distance of 2200 feet, leaving the remaining distance to the Pennsylvania shore to be covered by a ferry.

There was, however, no organized effort to obtain a bridge across the full width of the Delaware until 1914. In 1919 the legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey passed uniform laws, creating a Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission, with full power and authority to proceed with the construction of the bridge.

The plan agreed upon, and upon which work is actually under way, provides for a bridge of the suspension type, with a length of span between towers of 1750 feet. During the last 50 years, since the Brooklyn Bridge was designed with a span of 1596 feet, only one suspension bridge, the Williamsburg, has exceeded it in length—and that only by 4 feet. The Delaware Bridge, therefore, marks an important advance in length of span, surpassing by 150 feet the longest suspension bridge in the world.

In the arrangement of the traffic lanes, the simple expedient of placing the walkways on the upper lateral bracing and grouping the vehicle and car roadways on the lower level, reduces the required width to a desirable figure and permits a minimum length of approach.

Two-Cable Design Adopted
First consideration was given to the suspension of the roadway from four main cables, as used in all the New York bridges. With the desired traffic-way arrangements, the four cables involved a width between outside tower legs of 118 feet and main pier caissons 170 feet long. The two-cable design, finally adopted, permits the two tower columns to be placed 89 feet apart and saves 25 per cent in the cost of main piers alone.

In planning the Brooklyn Bridge Roebling decided upon a 15½-inch cable to support its then unprecedented span. Each of the two succeeding East River bridges, while still adhering to four cables, marked a step in advance as to size. The Williamsburg cables are 18½ inches in diameter and the Manhattan 20½ inches. The choice of the two-cable

design for the Delaware River bridge span requires a notable increase in cable diameter to 30 inches. Despite this 50 per cent increase, the manufacture and erection of the cables will involve no new or untried procedure. Each wire of the 16,500 composing each cable will be of approximately the same diameter as previously used and can be put in place by the same methods and with apparatus similar to that used on the smaller cables heretofore. The wires will be laid in place individually and parallel to make up 61 strands, which will be subsequently bound together and wrapped with serving wire, to make up the complete cable. The single wire will be .192 inches in diameter, of very fine quality high carbon steel, galvanized.

Approaches to Be Utilitarian
The approaches to the bridge will be utilitarian rather than ornamental, although attractiveness is not to be utterly disregarded. A glance at the drawing, showing the proposed approach on the Philadelphia side reveals the absence of towering superstructures, triumphal arches or lofty pylons. The approach is primarily a thoroughfare and will be kept as open as possible. Franklin Square, which is one of the city squares originally planned by Penn., will form the base of the approach. It is proposed that the two plots just east of the Philadelphia plaza on the north and south sides of the bridge be controlled by the joint commission, with a view to erecting thereon two buildings of a public or semi-public nature, with facades conforming to the uniform architectural treatment.

Work is being rapidly advanced on the Philadelphia side, and before very long the needed improvement will wipe out many structures of historic interest. Probably the most notable of these is St. John's Lutheran Church, which is said to be the first Lutheran Church in the world in which English was spoken as the official language.

Not far away is the house, at the end of an alley, in whose attic, tradition has it, Benjamin Franklin lived during his apprentice days. Surely the house was standing in those days and is in what was then the center of the thriving town of Philadelphia.

SAN DIEGANS BUILD HOMES
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Expenditure for building construction in San Diego for August totaled \$1,282,215 and the issuance of 386 building permits was recorded. Since Jan. 1, this year, San Diegans have built 1120 new residences, flats and apartments at a total cost of \$3,136,700.

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Broadway, Eighth and Hill Sts.
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Fall Planting for Spring Beauty

THE spring garden is to attain full beauty, bulbs must be planted in the autumn. Of these the tulip has long been the acknowledged leader, and every tulip enthusiast can fully appreciate the Dutch craze, "tulipomania," three centuries ago, when over \$5000 was paid for a single bulb!

Yet nothing has ever equalled the tulips of today. Fashions come and go, but at present the late-flowering Breeder, Cottage, and Darwin types are in particularly high favor. No wonder, either, for they are truly glorious, some of them standing fully 30 inches high.

The stately Darwins, which often run even higher, range through the pastel shades (without yellows) to crimson, purple, and black, showing the wonderful bloom of the grape. The Breeder, though not quite so tall, generally has larger blossoms, and includes the rare shades of bronze, purple, dull gold, dark lilac, mauve and blue-black.

The Cottage are shorter (from 16 to 24 inches), have pointed petals, and a lovely range of color in yellows and orange, not found in the other varieties. The three classes provide a marvelous combination of shades, and can be chosen to bloom well through June.

Among the Fancy Tulips

Among the fancy tulips are the Bybloem, queerly striped and feathered and showing rose color or violet on a white ground; the Bizarres, striped and feathered on a yellow ground, and the Parrot tulips, unusually feathered and fringed, which become opening are like the neck of a parrot. They can be bought at as low a price as any of the others, and give a touch of novelty.

Tulips do not have to be lifted (as formerly was thought necessary), but can be left in the ground year after year as long as they continue to do well. When they begin to deteriorate they must be taken out, the poor ones rejected, and the good ones set out again.

Prices range from 40 cents a dozen to as much as you care to pay for

named varieties. Many fine and standard specimens can be had as low as 60 cents a dozen.

Tulip beds should be cool. They should have, therefore, only old, thoroughly rotted manure thoroughly mixed through the ground, or—as some growers recommend—bone-meal. Set the bulbs five to six inches deep, five to six inches apart, on a cushion of sand to shed the water, and preferably in the sun.

Daffodils (which in most catalogues include narcissi and jonquills) date back to the days of Greek mythology, and the different varieties are determined by the length of the cup and number of flowers to the stem.

The long trumpet, with a single flower to stalk, is commonly termed the daffodil. The short trumpet kind, named after the Greek youth, is the popular narcissus. The short cup variety with fragrance and four or five blossoms to a stem, is the jonquill.

Planting Narcissus

They can all be planted in the hardy border, among shrubbery, or naturalized in the grass. They should be set six inches deep and that same distance apart and will multiply rapidly. They like cool quarters.

The fine single varieties of hyacinths come in all shades and can be bought at a price ranging from 12 cents to 25 cents each for "monster" bulbs. The fancy varieties, mixed and unnamed, sell as low as 75 cents a dozen. They should be set six inches apart and six inches deep, on little cushions of sand for drainage.

One special satisfaction in growing bulbs is that with the exception of the hyacinth, they can be left in the ground year after year.

In the twelfth century the Persian poet, Sadi, sang his love of the hyacinth.

If thou of fortune be bereft
And in thy store there be but left
Two leaves, sell one, and with thy dole
Buy hyacinths.

The fine single varieties of hyacinths come in all shades and can be bought at a price ranging from 12 cents to 25 cents each for "monster" bulbs. The fancy varieties, mixed and unnamed, sell as low as 75 cents a dozen. They should be set six inches apart and six inches deep, on little cushions of sand for drainage.

One special satisfaction in growing bulbs is that with the exception of the hyacinth, they can be left in the ground year after year.

The writer saw, in the rooms of a French modiste in New York, an effective trimming of two striped ostrich feathers, edged with a border of curled feathers. The one on the right bent downward slightly and showed its oddness in a half-moon curve at the lower front edge. The perfect balance of the two ornaments "made" the hat and demonstrated the value of the expert touch.

Another model showed a band about three inches wide of black braided feathers, laid on a heavy white silk binding along the brim of a large black velvet hat. The softness of this edge was exceedingly flattering.

A striking creation was modeled of dark blue velvet, its only trimming being a feather boa of brilliantly-shaded orange feathers. This was so long that it descended below the drooping brim at the right side and draped around the neck to the middle of the back.

A pale, slight model with silver hair looked lovely in an exceedingly original fabrication of saffron felt and black velvet. The saffron felt formed the large crown and half the brim, which was finished by a broad flat binding of velvet. Black velvet flowers, silver leaves and burned goose gave breadth to the front aspect.

Large Hats and Long Skirts
Large hats balance admirably the new long skirt and at least until our eyes become accustomed to the new-old mode will satisfy us more completely than the small hat and turban. However, this modiste told the writer that her customers usually buy the hats each season, one large one and two small shapes. To most faces breadth and the flattering shadow of a brim are becoming and it is the problem of the milliner to gain as much of this flattery as possible from her small hats, also. This is achieved best by rich and lustrous materials, and soft ornaments. An exquisite little hat was modeled out of black and white velvets, with depending tabs and balls as soft as snow flakes.

"For the autumn," said Madame, "I think nothing is better than black. All shades of brown are, of course, excellent this season, and interesting to work with. I think one should wait till winter for the more gorgeously-colored models. These are appropriate to the social life which does not begin its brilliance until then. Now we still have the life of outdoors; we are occupied with practical things. We are not yet ready for elegance and the repose demanded by sumptuous clothing."

Savory Supper Dishes

THE problem of variety in making savory supper dishes is often hard, as there does not seem to be as much choice among meats as among vegetables. But, as an appetizing main dish is what makes a good supper, these are suggested for a change:

Stuffed Marrow Bones—Drop round beef bones, say 4 inches long, into boiling water to clean them and loosen the marrow inside. Pry the marrow finely and mix with fine white bread crumbs and minced onion highly seasoned. Moisten with 1 well-beaten egg for each bone to be stuffed. Pack this mixture back into the bones and seal the ends with a paste made of white of egg and flour.

Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes and serve with pickles.

Oyster and Corn Soufflé—Use 1 can each of corn and oysters. Alternate layers of each in a buttered baking dish, sprinkling each layer with cracker crumbs, grated cheese and dots of butter. For 2 cups each of corn and oysters, beat together 1 egg and 1 cupful of milk with a teaspoonful of salt. Pour this over the filled dish and bake 30 minutes.

Ham Sandwich Biscuit—Make the usual biscuit dough of 2 cupfuls of flour with 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and ¼ teaspoonful of salt, made short with 2 tablespoonfuls of shortening and moistened with ¼ cupful of milk. Add enough more flour to roll out stiff and thin. Cut with a biscuit cutter as usual. Spread a round with butter and minced ham. Cover with a second round and, when all rounds are thus "paired," bake far apart in a tin until crisply brown.

Spanish Beans—Soak four cups of Spanish beans—the pink beans known as "frijoles" in Mexico—overnight. With enough water to cover, let them simmer the next morning until tender. Add 3 slices of diced bacon an hour later. Season at the last with 2 tablespoonfuls of chile powder and salt to taste.

Spanish Ham—Cook 1 cupful of rice with 2 cupfuls of boiling water over a double boiler for ¼ hour. When soft, stir in 1 tablespoonful of ham fat and fill a hot platter with it. In the center, place either ham or bacon and a fried egg for each person to be served.

Chipped Beef With Tomato—Heat the chipped beef, which has been shredded as usual, with a tablespoonful of bacon fat. When the edges begin to curl, add 1 cupful of tomatoes and 1 cup of grated cream cheese. When melted, add a well-beaten egg. Have ready slices of buttered toast. Season the chipped beef with paprika to taste and pour on toast. Serve hot.

Economy in Coal

THIS autumn, it may be well for women in the eastern United States to turn their memories back to the instructions which the United States Fuel Administration gave out during the war, regarding the economical manipulation of the coal supply.

This is the season when furnaces should be thoroughly cleaned and, if they have any cracks or imperfections, repaired. Dirt and faulty parts are wasteful of heat.

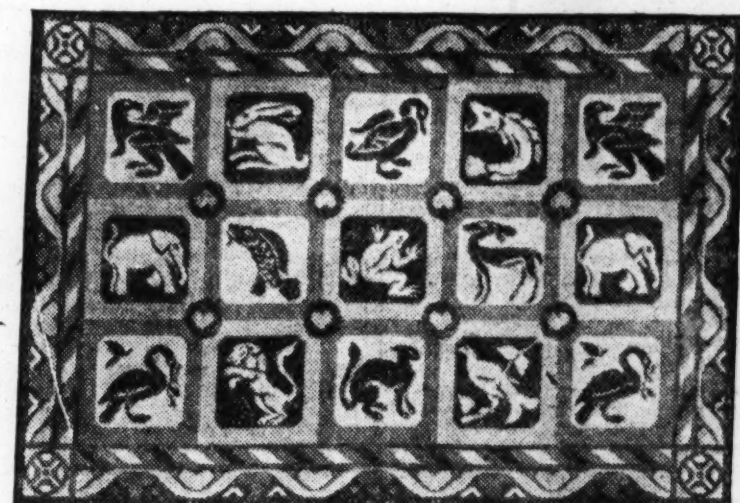
To prevent radiation, all pipes ought to be wrapped in asbestos. The dampers should be examined and their uses mastered. First of all, be sure that you have a check-draft damper in your smokestack, and if you have not one, order it put in by a heating firm. This damper controls the fire and is no less essential to it than the throttle to an engine. If it is not present to check the fire (for which purpose it should be open), you will be forced to open the slide in the cooling door and the result of doing that is to cool the gases in the firebox, thus interfering with combustion and causing gases to go up the chimney uncombusted—their heat wasted, that is.

Air From Under Furnace

To burn your furnace economically, that is to use for the warming of the house all the heat produced by your coal, the furnace must have just the right amount of air and this should come from underneath. Let it enter through the draft-damper in the ash-pit door, never through the whole door, for this must remain closed. To check the fire open the check-draft damper—to which we have attached so much importance—in the smoke-pipe.

The turn damper of the smokestack must fit loosely and remain slightly open all the time, except in exceedingly cold weather when it may be opened wide. Never, however, should it be tightly closed.

Before shaking a fire, feed it small



A Decorative Hanging, Designed by the Danish Painter, Möhl

amounts of coal; a shallow fire is wasteful. Only in bitter weather need the fire be shaken down to the red coals.

If we are unwilling to pay the prices demanded for hard coal, now is the time to have our grate changed for one which will burn bituminous coal. Semi-bituminous coal can be burned in the hard coal grate. In the case of both these fuels, the slide damper of the cooling door must be used to let in oxygen to consume gases.

If windows are weatherstripped, storm-doors and storm-windows built, and cold alcoves and staircases curtained off, smaller quantities of coal will heat the living apartments. Now is the time to make these preparations.

Broiled Salt Mackerel

Select a wide, thick fish and soak it in cold water over night; rinse thoroughly in the morning; dry off and broil, skin side down, on a greased broiler. Slide it onto a hot platter and garnish with parsley.

An Autumn Costume

London, England
THE costume sketched this week is composed of duvetyne and one of the new striped wool cloths; this fabric is a kind of kasha cloth and recalls the Persian blanket in the nature of its stripes. The prettiest of the cloths are in dull colorings. The material of which the skirt is made is in two tones of brown, mar-

An alternative to the duvetyne coat would be one of the new suede models. These coats can be had in a large variety of colors and are delightfully supple, those in chamois leather being perhaps the softest. Duvetyne has been chosen for our sketch, as this material is less expensive than leather and in the distance it would be difficult to tell the differ-



A Costume in Duvetyne and Striped Wool Cloth

ron and sable, with stripes in dull orange, red and green. The transverse thread is a "silky" wool one and has a slightly looped effect, and, as this is in maroon color, the predominating shade of the material is brown. The skirt has hidden pleats in the stripes, which, being well pressed, gives the skirt a plain appearance. The coat is made of sable-brown duvetyne, the line round the hips being more in the nature of a trimming than a belt, as the material is let into the coat, on to which the upper part of the coat is slightly gathered at the side of the front and back and finished with button trimmings.

The small hat to go with this costume is brown duvetyne, trimmed with a band and bow of self material lined with will red ribbon. The edge of the brim is also edged with duvetyne and lined with dull red.

ence between these materials, though for motoring suede would be more advantageous. To go with these coats, hats and gloves are made in the same material. Gloves of the pull-on type can be easily made at home, for the gauntlet part is bound with a narrow strip of leather laced over and over, finishing with two small tassels, and the gauntlet is finished by cutting a fringe at the edge.

There are also some attractive waistcoats in chamois leather; they appeal mainly on account of the beautiful colorings in which the skins can be obtained. This winter expression of the summer vogue for rich coloring begins with a pleasing effect.

The Latest Modes in Silk

WHY have we a particular sense of well-being when dressed in silk? Is it because these fabrics stir up voices from legend and history which sing faintly to us as we go about our ways? Is it because a greeting reaches toward us from that beauty-loving Chinese Empress who 2644 years before our era invented a loom and devoted her imperial self to the culture of the mulberry worm?

Or because that princess of the Flowery Kingdom who, disloyal to her people, carried in the lining of her head dress the eggs of the worm and the seeds of the mulberry tree, westward into India, smiles at us across 16 centuries, our acknowledged fairy godmother? Do the two Persian monks who stole from China enough silkworms to fill a hollow bamboo cane and made a present of them to the Emperor Justinian, accost us with their hollow voices, bidding us remember that from their gift sprang all the races and varieties of silk worms which spun cocoons for Europe during 1200 years? Damsels whom the poets sang roused in silk; matrons whom the painters immortalized shimmered in its luster. When we drape ourselves in its soft folds and glittering radiance, we are doing a "hand all round" in the quadrille of the centuries.

The past has given silk a noble heritage and silk has been worthy of it, going on from victory to victory in an unbroken career of new weaves, new tones, new strength, new functions. No longer does it play only the star part in the imposing drama of a woman's wardrobe; it has become a stock company with so many members that they are cast for every rôle from rinceau to ball gown.

Silk as a Fabric
The only weakness of which silk is yet guilty is a sensitiveness to strong light. Experiments made lately by German chemists show that, after 24 hours' exposure to lighting, the tearing strength of silk is reduced one-third. However, both cotton and linen manifest a yet stronger reaction to these tests and only wool remains immune.

Each season, of course, brings in new vogues of silk fabrics. The weaves have become so multitudinous that a few almost fail to identify themselves to the layman as silk, appearing more like glorified woolen goods.

One of the newest American silk

fabrics of the autumn is Kio-ka, a modification of the bilistered fabrics which are the drier of fashion. Kio-ka is much lovelier than the frankly pockpitted goods, because it uses as "blisters" Oriental figures understandable at near view and failing in the distant view into effects far more coherent than the puckered and puffed surface of its progenitor. It is suitable for dress goods or for light suiting and coating.

Brocades are exceedingly popular and show wonderful pattern and color. The Jacquard designs, so long dependent on hand work, are now produced in America on power looms. A large demand for crepes has led to the creation of Crepe Stella, with slightly more body and no less softness than Roshnara, which has been a favorite and remains one.

Pussywillow silks are offered in 40 colors, guaranteed to be fadeless. A beautiful assemblage they made on the counter of a large manufacturing firm, where the writer saw how greatly they excel the rainbow, once considered the supreme color palette.

Satin-Faced Goods Popular

Satin-faced goods are in harmony with the styles which characterize the season. Combined with chenille, satin is as queenly as velvet. Heavy chenille stripes are woven upon satin, crepe, and indestructible voile. Sometimes these stripes are formed of lines of chenille laid closely one under the other, so as to form a long stripe. More often the chenille is laid on like a broad band.

Chinchilla satin is an exceedingly attractive fabric with a rich, warm and downy surface. It is particularly suitable for street wear.

Molly O' shows a dainty drop-stitch which gives it a light, dressy and youthful appearance. Crap d'Amora presents a pleasing variety of checks and stripes and is gay and sportsmanlike. Cote de Cheval is a finely ribbed, rather heavy, matronly material, in weave somewhat like gros-grain ribbon.

Browns are displayed in such variety of shade that, when the customer asks the name of a particular tone, the salesman lays his finger on his brow and says he will consult his color card. Or if he is inventive rather than accurate he replies glibly, "Pheasant, madame." Pheasant expresses so many tints that it covers a multitude of ignorances. Blacks are shown in endless variety of weaves and in striking color combinations. Evening tones are brilliant. Metallic silks for entire dresses, as well as for trimming, dominate. These certainly are miracles of texture, crisp to behold, soft to handle and drape—molten fires.

Some Russian Recipes

Russian Soup—Simmer together for 15 minutes the following articles, all finely chopped: A cupful of parsley, two medium-sized potatoes, two Spanish onions, two turnips, four leeks, two beets, and a mint leaf or two. Season with allspice, salt and pepper. When tender, add a quart of milk and allow all to come to a boil and serve. A tablespoonful of butter is an agreeable addition to the American palate.

Paklava—This recipe and the following one are borrowed from Russian Poland. To make a paklava, beat two eggs well and add two cups of flour. Mix slowly with one-fourth cup of water and three-fourths cup of milk. This should make a stiff dough to roll out into a very thin sheet. Brush over with melted butter and fold over. Brush each fold with butter as soon as it is turned over and every other fold dot with honey and chopped walnuts. Fold over 50 times in all, although a Polish cook will fold it even more times. Bake in a very hot oven until golden brown. Cut in small squares at once and serve with butter and honey or a sirup.

Baba—Beat together two eggs and add one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, three-fourths cupful of sugar, three-fourths cupful of milk and one-and-a-half cupfuls of flour into which has been sifted one teaspoonful of baking powder and one-fourth teaspoonful of mace. Add one-fourth cupful of citron. Have ready a buttered angel cake tin. Pour the batter into it and bake slowly for one hour. Be as careful with this sponge cake, not to burn it. Serve with a fruit sauce while hot.

Russian Pudding—Cream together three-fourths cup of butter with a half-cup of shortening—butter preferred. Beat in two eggs and one-and-a-half cupfuls of flour into which has been sifted one teaspoonful of baking powder. Divide the mixture into three portions. Color two pink and two chocolate respectively. Cook and the pink that comes with gelatin may be used for the purpose. Pour the three portions alternately into a buttered pudding mold. Cover with a buttered paper and steam three hours. Serve with milk, whipped cream, or an egg sauce flavored well with vanilla.

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Hints for House Decorations

FOR the hall, an antique carved bench is good. A hanging of velvet in some brilliant tone, placed back of it, will bring out the beauty of the carved ornamentations.

Beautiful pieces of Italian cutwork now have the fruits and flowers in the embroidery hand-colored, to imitate the natural colorings of fruit and flowers.

Tasseled scarfs of silk are among the latest coverings for small lamps, and are used on wall lights also. Tassels are seen on many house furnishings, on the cords, for instance, that suspend mirrors on walls, even on silken cords that dangle from the canary's cage.

Clever wall brackets of wrought iron, gaily touched with color, are especially made on which to hang the bird cage. Seed and water dishes of bright color are also the tad of the hour.

In place of a single lamp on the library table, a pair of lamps is often seen. The lamps usually match in shape and fabric and the pair, lighted, gives a pretty light to any room.

A Generous Fireplace

With the revival of old world art, one sees the fireplace changing shape. It is now built in generous proportions, often running to the ceiling and is adorned except for the beautiful tiling with which it is faced. It calls for plain walls, say of oil finish in neutral tones.

Quaint little cabinets placed at each side of the bed, remind one of the styles of Marie Antoinette, though they are most up-to-date for the room furnished in the style of the Louis's. To carry out the scheme of things, one must have the bed without footboard, but with an elaborate canopied top, and place a long footstool at the side of the bed. One must have a chaise longue and chairs with rounded backs of that period. For coverings, the most exquisite of fabrics in antique gold and pastel shades are the most suitable.

To keep up with the times or rather the time, one should have one of the new electric clocks. These clocks are said to be both accurate and dependable. A tiny motor within does the work and one can have one's favorite clock motorized, without changing its exterior beauty, and have it keep time so long as an electric plug is near by to which it can be attached.

A mirror just a little different from the ordinary is one which comes with a tooled leather frame to encircle it. A dining room furnished in Chinese Chippendale will be most charming, if the style is carried out in detail with Chinese dishes, lacquered trays and silks that have an Oriental motif.

Modish Bags

CONSIDERABLE ingenuity has been expended this season on new purses and beauty boxes.

A patent is pending for a silk purse containing a watch, held firmly in a leather casing laid on the lining, and showing its face through an opening on the outside of the bag, where it is attached with absolute safety.

An excellent purse, when a considerable amount of money or jewelry must be carried, contains a snapping pocket extending from the top of the overflap to the bottom of the portmanteau. This is, of course, a leather article.

A neat fastening for a bag is an automatic lock, securely snapping when the bag closes. By turning a tiny pendant as if it were a key, the contents become available once more.

Silk, fabric and bead bags often show Paisley or Scotch plaid designs in a panel on an otherwise solidly black ground. Tapestry is used considerably as material for bags. Leather, silk and velvet purses are often trimmed with maroon, the most modish ornament of the season.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

United States National Museum Now Home of Ward Collection

Washington, D. C.

Special Correspondence

AN IMPORTANT gift to the United States Government is that of the Herbert Ward Collection recently installed in the National Museum. It is important not only from its assemblage of African ethnology, which it vivifies, but for the sculpture, the work of Mr. Ward, a romantic life had this English writer, artist and explorer, who ran away from home when he was 15. He traveled through the wildest parts of Australia, New Zealand, Borneo and Central Africa. He had lived five years in Africa and was about to return to civilization when he heard of Stanley's arrival to conduct the Emin Pasha relief expedition. This promised new and exciting experiences, so with 400 natives and carriers he marched to meet Stanley, placing them and himself at the explorer's service. Then followed 2 1/2 years as leader of Stanley's rear guard. His African experiences are related in his books: "My Life with Stanley's Rear Guard," "Five Years with the Congo Cannibals" and "A Voyage from the Congo."

Some 2600 Items

It is the collection, rather than the man, that is the subject of this brief record; however, his personality and appreciation seems to be inextricably part of it all. There are 2600 articles that Mr. Ward secured in his journeys, consisting of weapons of all sorts, knives, spears and daggers, displaying a certain degree of artistic ability, the knives with heavy wooden handles, the blades fashioned like the leaves of trees. Then there are small idols, carved from wood, weird and curious in design. The musical instruments all a large case—rattles, castanets, drums and even stringed instruments. One of the latter is made of iron attached to a sounding board held in both hands and played with the thumbs. These with rattles and castanets were in common use for ceremonies and dances. The drums were important features of Congo life as they carried sound a long distance, sent to ward neighboring villages in case of attack by enemies. They were made of soft wood, beaten with sticks topped with rubber balls. Interesting textiles, "dye and dyed" fabrics which are as in vogue in the United States, another proof that there is nothing new under the sun; necklaces, pendants that show a striking for artistic motifs.

Mr. Ward, during the years with these strange people, learned their language and penetrated their characters. He had always been a lover of art, even as a boy was fond of sketching but his father did not wish him to become an artist. They are coming to be valued as the study of the various types he saw and to make drawings and sketches in this far-away land. These were very valuable and he used them in his later work as sculptor.

The Sculpture

Mr. Ward's sculptured work, of which there are 18 pieces, supplements the ethnological collection and illustrates phases of aboriginal life, before the changes wrought by contact with white men. They are complete witnesses, thoughtful representations of the life and civilization of this strange people.

When Mr. Ward returned from the Congo, he settled in England and began his serious art studies. His earliest work, dated 1900, was a man's head, in bronze. "A" They are complete witnesses, thoughtful representations of the life and civilization of this strange people.

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The "Fugitives" was also exhibited at the Salon, a mother with an infant under her arm, held by a strap around her neck, a small child running by her side. The group is heroic in size, but the modeling of the figures is very skillful and the proportions perfect of the clinging babies. The "Idol Maker," another heroic piece, is a figure seated on a rock with a block of wood held between his knees, while with both hands he vigorously shapes his knife into an idol that is already assuming shape.

Salon Prizes

"The Chief of the Tribe" received the gold medal in the Salon of 1903. The chief is on his barbaric throne, which is covered with skins of beasts, the pedestal ornamented with idols. Everything about him proves his authority, his domination. He may be listening to some discussion of a vassal, agitating projects of annihilation. He reigns.

The eyes of these people are narrow and fixed with an unseeing stare. Mr. Ward has represented not only individuals, but types, the artist, the warrior, the mother and the woman. "The Artist" shows a man sprawling on the ground, his legs extended, while he draws with his finger some crude design, a map or a fish. There seems almost to pass in his dull thoughts a presentment of a new world, that of the invention of form, so intent is his expression. Mr. Ward received for this ("The Congo Artist"), the gold medal, the highest prize that the Salon awards to foreign sculptors. In 1911 he was awarded the Legion of Honor and from that time he continued his work with increasing success.



Earl Haig Inspecting Stenciled Work Done by Former Service Men

"Painted Fabrics," the Work of Disabled English Soldiers

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 1

Mr. Ward went to the front during the world war. Later he worked valiantly in the devastated regions of France undergoing great hardships. He turned over his beautiful chateau to one of the branches of the Red Cross and equipped it. He received the Croix de Guerre for his services and was also made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Ward visited Washington last spring and superintended the installing of the collection, reflecting as nearly as possible the atmosphere of Mr. Ward's studio in Paris.

Naturally many of the European museums and institutions were anxious to acquire this unique collection. But Mrs. Ward, who is an American, was glad to carry out her husband's wishes.

Perhaps no more fitting tribute to the man could be expressed than to the words of Thomas Nelson Page, his warm personal friend for many years: "Those who knew Herbert Ward knew him as a man of great spirit, a man of great heart, a man of great mind. He was a straight, upstanding, broad-shouldered Englishman of the best type. His blue eyes, clear and shining with intelligence, looked straight at everyone and everything. He was the sort of man one would like to have by him in time of trouble."

French Olympic Events of 1924

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Great efforts are made in France to give to the Olympic Games which are to be held in Paris in 1924 all the éclat of centuries past. Tradition of ancient Greece associated mental and physical sports. It is thought that present-day athletic festivals lack the character of art and beauty of the old Greek Olympiads. The French Olympic committee is endeavoring to revive—as far as it is possible in these days of materialism—something of their early splendor.

According to the Marquis de Polignac, the president of the commission of arts for the Olympic Games, athletics would gain beauty and harmony while art would be enriched by fresh inspirations of colors, movements, rhythms. He trusts that a great number of artists will understand the possibilities of an association of art and athletics and will help the committee in the realization of its hopes.

In 1906 the Congress of Arts, Letters and Sports gathered in Paris had already expressed this wish. But it received until now no hearing. In two years' time this initiative will have found its realization.

The French committee has decided that five international art concours will take place—architecture, literature, music, painting and sculpture. Moreover—just as in ancient days poets and artists received the same olive-branch, symbol of victory, which was given to athletes—so the artists and poets of today will be presented by the Chief of State with the same medal as the athletic victors.

Three prizes will be awarded to each of the five concours: gold medal, silver medal, and bronze medal. Entire liberty will be left to the competitors as for subject, shape and dimensions of the work. The only conditions imposed are that it has to be new and inspired by sports. The great interest which is developing in France for sports is well worth noting.

Two noted art furnishers in London, and other shops of the kind in several English towns, are to be found various articles, from curtains to calendars, stenciled with beautiful designs and colors, the work of disabled soldiers. The work was started in Sheffield during the war and is now carried on in a workshop at West Bar in the heart of London which was inspected recently by Sir Douglas Haig. Though the stenciling was intended originally as an amusement, from the very first the standard set, both as regards originality of design and beauty of color, was high.

The woman who has made the designs and taught the men, and, in conjunction with a committee, organized the work into an industry, recently said: "We began with stenciling Zepp curtains for people to hang over their windows when they had to darken them during the war. They were made of sacks—I used to get the sacks and wash them. Then the boys did presents for home, scarfs for their girls, and cosies for their mothers, and the married men stenciled their regimental badges on black satin cushions for their wives."

"When they left hospital some of the men wanted something to do, and in the early spring of 1918 we opened our workshop for stenciling things to be sold. For 18 months previous to that we had been working in gardens during the summer, and during the winter in rooms that we had had lent to us, and had been able in this way to give employment to a few disabled men whom we paid at the rate of 1s. an hour. I used to take their work up to London and sell it wherever I could."

"After we started the workshop we had an exhibition at the Cutlers Hall in Sheffield, which was a great success. Then we arranged smaller exhibitions which were held at shops in various large cities. The firms lent us a window to display the goods and they usually became our agents for them."

"Our trade title is 'Painted Fabrics,' and our stenciled materials are used for all sorts of purposes. We have been very successful with velvet curtains and cushions, especially those with heraldic designs on them for Jacobean rooms. We received a number of orders for these when we exhibited in Edinburgh, and the Countess of Tankersley had a beautiful set of curtains done for the dining room of her castle. They were in very dull flame-colored silk, with heraldic designs in faded browns and grays. She also had natural shantung curtains for her son's sitting room, and curtains and bedspread for the bedroom with a design of knights in armor."

"We do a lot of these bedspreads with Pompadour figures and mottoes on them and also casement curtains of natural shantung because it washes so beautifully."

"One of our newest notions is for sets of table mats in white washing satin, with little early Victorian gentlemen and ladies holding bouquets done in soft Dresden coloring."

"The figure idea is coming in more and more for designs both for furnishing fabrics and for frocks. 'Just at present we are busy with summer frocks of shantung, and we are also having a great demand for crêpe-de-chine princess petticoats, done in soft Dresden coloring. Natural shantung dressing gowns, too, with a design of foxgloves on them are popular because they fold up small for packing."

"But we are also getting ready for autumn and winter with little velvet dresses, and georgette scarfs in the

eleventh century, when the city of Nalshapur was the intellectual center of the world and Omar Khayyam its most famous student. The cast includes Virginia Brown Faire, Nigel de Bruilere, Noah Beery, Rose Dione, Patsy Ruth Miller, Douglas Gerard, Boris Karloff, "Lefty" Flynn, Edward M. Kimball, Walter Long, Evelyn Selbie, John Gribner, Will Jim Hutton, George Rigas and Gordon Mullen. Mr. Tully remained in California long enough to supervise the final editing of "Omar." While he is abroad he will write an original screen story to be produced some time this winter. This will be the first time he has ever written a story directly for the screen.

Dr. Boris Duney, the Russian pianist, composer and orchestra conductor, has almost completed his original musical score for Douglas Fairbanks' production "Robin Hood." Scoring a picture is not quite so easy as it sounds, especially before the production is completed. Dr. Duney has been working on "Robin Hood" for several weeks, composing the music as the picture was being cut and edited. The entire score will be original.

The Hawks-Morocco Pictures Company has started its first production, a story called "The Border Patrol," which is being directed by Jack Conway, with a cast which includes Richard Dix, Eddie McDermott, Helene Chadwick, J. Farrell McDonald. In order to get characteristic exterior scenes the company traveled 600 miles across the desert to the Ninth United States Cavalry post in Arizona, close to the Mexican border, carrying several truckloads of sets with them.

J. A. B.

Community Singing in Sydney
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Sydney has made a successful experiment in community singing. On Friday, Aug. 4, the anniversary of Britain's declaration of war against Germany, the Town Hall, which holds more than 4000 persons, was thrown open during the noon hour for community singing, with soloists.

Although a charge of sixpence admission was made, the hall was crowded and hundreds were unable to get in. The great organ and the soloists gave the airs, and the whole assembly was invited to join in choruses. "This they did with a will, 'God Save the King' and 'Rule Britannia,' with other patriotic songs, being given with special fervor. A few sentimental songs, such as 'Home, Sweet Home,' were also given and met with hearty response. The proceeds of the takings at the door go to the Returned Soldiers Club. It is highly probable there will be other gatherings of the same kind."

The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Sept. 7

Special Correspondence
CLORIA SWANSON has returned from a brief vacation and is preparing to begin work on a Sam Wood production for Paramount, "His American Wife," by Hector Turnbull.

Universal is to make a serial of Jules Verne's popular story, "Around the World in Eighty Days." J. P. McDowan will direct it. The leading man and cast have not been selected as yet. It will be interesting to see what Universal does with this. Had motion pictures been in vogue in the days of Jules Verne he would, undoubtedly, have been the greatest serial writer of his day, as his imagination and inventive ability were apparently limitless.

Having completed the making of a screen version of his play, "Omar, the Tentmaker," Richard Walton Tully is packing his things and will soon head for Europe for a holiday, and, incidentally, to arrange for the showing of his two pictures, "The Masquerader" and "Omar," in both of which Guy Bates Post played the leading roles. "Omar," like its predecessor, was directed by James Young, and is a colorful tale of Persia in the golden days of that Oriental state, back in the

Thompson Buchanan's New Comedy

Los Angeles, Sept. 7

Special Correspondence

AT THE Philharmonic Auditorium, Oliver Morosco (Morosco Holding Co., Inc.) presents for the first time on any stage, "The Sporting Thing to Do," a problem comedy, in three acts, by Thompson Buchanan, author of "Civilian Clothes," "A Woman's Way," "The Cub." Produced under the direction of Fred J. Butler. The cast:

Miss Simpson.....Innis Sherer
Thomas Kennedy.....Roscoe Karns
Judge McLean.....Henry Hall
Jean Thornton.....Edith Lyle
Colonel Thornton.....Charles A. Stevenson
Mrs. Thornton.....Adele Belgrade
Jack Thornton.....Warner Baxter
Eleanor Atherton.....Tom Calloway
Dave.....Harry Manners
Tom Carey.....Catherine Bennett
Ruth Perrin.....Isabel Foye
Margaret Winchester.....William T. Rogers
Augustus Wingate.....Kay Garrett
Freddie Stearns.....Emily Saunders
Amelia Kennedy.....Boyd Irwin
Jim Loundsbury.....Boyd Irwin

A new play by Thompson Buchanan is always of interest, for he has acquired quite a reputation as a playwright and as a writer and supervisor of motion pictures. Perhaps, because he is now living in Hollywood, the play had its premiere here rather than in the east.

Frankly, "The Sporting Thing to Do," is disappointing and if the author is to maintain his reputation as an original thinker and a writer of brilliant plays, he will have to do much better than he did with this one. The comedy is reminiscent of other plays and particularly of William de Mille's picture, "Why Change Your Wife," which, it was reported some time ago, Mr. de Mille was going to write into a stage play. Aside from this the comedy is not particularly well written, especially the last act.

The comedy is based on a treatment of the marriage-other-woman-divorce problem. The plot concerns a young couple; the wife with decidedly original ways of looking at life in general and her own in particular; the husband, a youthful play-about. He, we are assured even by the wife, is "nothing but a big boy," which seems to have entitled him to violate various social codes, until finally he becomes definitely entangled with the "other woman."

However, the wife finds out about the other woman and the caddish thing the husband has been doing, but instead of doing any one of the conventional things, customary under such circumstances, she arranges a divorce, with the understanding that her husband will marry the other woman. The husband does so and then the former wife proceeds to do the same tactics the other woman did. In the end wins her former husband back. Not new by any means, this plot, although given different twists, but it gave Mr. Buchanan an opportunity to write some snappy and amusing lines for the different characters to say.

The first act, which by the way was very tragic, because of the great amount of conversation, takes place in a lawyer's office. Herein is planted the entire story. We also meet all the characters and hear a great deal of serious, amusing and flippant conversation. The second act takes place at the River Valley Country Club, where we meet all the cast again in evening clothes.

The third act takes place in the first wife's apartment, where she and her former husband rush to pack their things preparatory to eloping and beginning life all over again. The other members of the cast come dashing after them and it is a good deal of a jumble as to just what it is all about anyway. Perhaps Mr. Buchanan didn't himself know just what to do with the situation and how to get the most out of it, as it was the second wife departs, quite amiably, with the understanding that she will receive a liberal alimony reward, and the husband and his divorced first wife are left together in one another's arms as the curtain drops.

It is probable that the play will undergo considerable cutting and editing and they may change it about here and there, but even then it will not make "The Sporting Thing to Do," much of a credit to Mr. Buchanan even though it should have a certain amount of box office popularity.

The bright shining spot in the play was little Edith Bennett, who is well known as a film star. Her attractive personality, charm and sincerity in the rôle of the young wife won for her the enthusiastic admiration and applause of an audience composed largely of fellow picture workers, most of whom are rather severe in their judgments. It would not be

surprising, following this engagement, to hear it announced that Miss Bennett would not return to motion pictures for some time to come because of important theatrical engagements. Edith Lyle, as the other woman, played a difficult rôle in a very satisfactory way, as did also Warner Baxter in the part of the weak and erring young husband. Roscoe Karns, by overacting spoiled a very good comedy part. None of the other members of the cast were particularly distinctive in their work.

Tipping in London Theaters

In London it is not only in hotels and restaurants that tipping is practiced. This insidious custom has also gained a firm foothold in London's theatrical world, where claimants with itching palms spring up on both sides of the curtain. Thus the audience are expected to give a gratuity when they buy a program, and another when they leave their hats and coats in the cloakroom. The system is indefensible, as they have in addition to this tax to pay the management for such services. On the performers' side of the curtain, however, tipping is still more pronounced, and an actor or actress who fails to "remember" the stage hands has his or her position adversely affected. For example, costumes get accidentally injured, and important items required in the course of the performance get mysteriously lost, unless the unjustifiable claims of a host of electricians, gasmen, call-boys, dressers, and carpenters, etc., are recognized. To such a pitch, indeed, has the evil grown during the last few months that the Variety Artists' Federation are moving in the matter, and adopting strong measures to stamp out once and for all this improper demand upon their members. In the interests of the public and the performers alike, it is to be hoped that they will be successful.

Theatrical London Busy

As if to make up for lost time, the theatrical world of London is seething with activity just now. No less than nine "first nights" are scheduled within 11 consecutive days, and others are to follow. Among the old favorites whose work is to be submitted are Arnold Bennett, John Drinkwater, A. A. Milne, and Bernard Shaw. There are also several newcomers whose work is to be submitted. Rudolph Besier (who has been silent too long) is having a comedy written in conjunction with Miss May Edginton produced immediately; and fresh programs will be submitted at the Aldwych, Gaiety, Shaftesbury, and Winter Garden. In the meantime, the significant fact remains to be chronicled that both the Oxford and the Palace have been given over to photoplays. Still, these two houses are only temporarily deprived of the spoken drama, for C. B. Cochran is preparing to offer at the Oxford "Shuffle Along," with a cast of negro comedians; and at the Palace "The Music Box Revue."

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Bishop Museum Strives to Discover the Origin of the Hawaiian People

Honolulu, Hawaii

Special Correspondence

THE Government of the Territory of Hawaii has brought a noted California University professor to the islands to compile data preparatory to the writing of a new history of Hawaii primarily for use in the local public schools, but it has remained for the Bishop Museum at Honolulu to undertake the solution of one of the most outstanding problems of the age—the origin and migrations of the Polynesian race, including the Hawaiian—about which history has little or nothing to say.

Since this work has been commenced, the Bishop Museum, which is said to contain the finest and most complete Polynesian collections in existence today, has become a meeting place for investigators who, after their explorations into the South Seas, are making their headquarters at this institution to sort out and exhibit their specimens and prepare their reports.

The solution of the problem of the Polynesian migrations has been undertaken by the Bishop Museum in co-operation with Yale University. Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, professor of Yale, having been assigned to the museum as its director for a period of three years.

Very little is known of the ancient Hawaiians except through fragments of history that have been handed down orally, and placed together to form legends and the "meles" that are now rarely chanted.

An offshoot of the mighty Polynesian race that has spread its peoples of many clans and tribes broadcast throughout the countless islands that dot the South Pacific, from Hawaii to Easter Island, and from Tahiti westward to New Zealand, Tonga and the Carolines, the Hawaiian branch stands today as the most intelligent, the most enlightened and the most progressive of them all.

Did They Come From Asia?

Where did they come from? The question is unanswered. There are, however, a number of highly interesting theories. One is that the Polynesians originally lived along the Asiatic coast, and were forced into Pacific island homes by the pressure of the tribes behind them. They made long journeys in the great double canoes about which history has much to say, and the more adventurous ones finally reached the islands that now constitute the Hawaiian group.

Then there is the theory of the existence of a great Pacific continent of which Hawaii formed the most northerly portion. Advocates of this theory assert that what are now Pacific islands were at one time the mountain peaks of this great continent.

Prof. William A. Bryan, formerly of the faculty of the College, now University, of Hawaii, not long ago visited Easter Island, off the coast of Chile, where, he declared, he found evidence of a Pacific continent. His findings would appear to add weight to the theory that the Polynesian race originated in South America, and that it was from that point that the migrations into the Pacific began. Professor Bryan's evidence was in the form of certain plant life which he found on Easter Island and which he knew existed also on islands thousands of miles to the west and south-west.

All agree that there was a high type of civilization in Hawaii many years before the first historical date, which is 1555, when Juan Gaetano, a Spaniard, discovered the islands. They point to the great distance of Hawaii from the more southerly islands, and from the Asiatic coast and the coast of South America. If the Polynesian branch that later became the Hawaiian race journeyed to these islands in double canoes it must have reached that degree of civilization which brought with it some knowledge of navigation, for without this knowledge such voyages never would have been undertaken.

Recent explorations in the Marquesas undoubtedly add weight to the theory concerning the early civilization among the Hawaiians. In that southern group there have been found wonderful specimens of stone carving—now apparently a lost art—and the still more surprising revelation that these specimens were the work of the ancestors of the present inhabitants. In the opinion of the discoverer, Ralph Linton, now of the staff of the Bishop Museum, there is ample evidence to show that this art was constantly improved upon as generations came and went, and that, when it was finally abandoned, it had reached a surprising degree of skill.

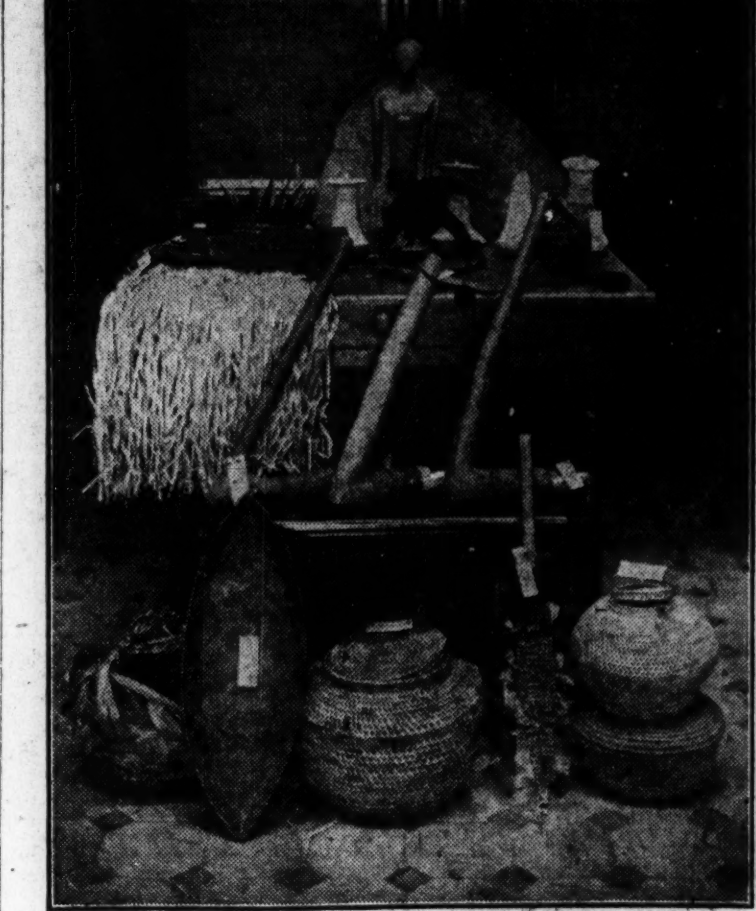
The Arrival of Cook

One of the most picturesque of all events in Hawaiian history is that attendant upon the arrival at Kealahou, island of Hawaii, in 1778 of Captain Cook, the English navigator, who is heralded as the discoverer of the Hawaiian Islands. Prior to Captain Cook's arrival, the story runs, the Hawaiian god, Lono, left his people and ascended to Heaven, but leaving behind the promise that some day he would return to earth, and that his downward path would lie along a rainbow. When a Hawaiian priest emerged from his temple one morning, he saw in the harbor two queer-looking ships; and, strangely enough, above them against the clouds was a great rainbow. The priest instantly fell upon his knees, proclaiming the return of Lono.

And so, when Captain Cook went ashore he was escorted with great dignity to the temple of Lono, where he was worshipped as the original god. But the natives quickly found that Captain Cook was not a deity, but a human being like themselves, and their worshipping ceased. A year later, in 1779, the natives engaged in a battle with members of the crews of the ships, in which Captain Cook lost his life. Kealahou, where Captain Cook landed, means "The Pathway of the God," and it is here that a monument, still standing, was erected to his memory.

Kamehameha the Conqueror

Hawaii's latter-day history really began when Kamehameha I, known as Kamehameha the Great and Kamehameha the Conqueror, united all of the windward islands of the group—Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe and Hawaii—under one rule, with himself as the supreme sovereign. This was in 1795, three years



A Small Stone Idol, Woven Baskets, Adzes and Cooking Utensils From the Caroline Islands in Honolulu Collection

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after the arrival of Captain Vancouver, another English navigator, at Kealahou. Many and fierce were the battles which Kamehameha and his great army of warriors, each man not less than six feet in height and well trained, waged against the island chiefs and their followers. Thousands of double canoes, built especially for the occasion, were used to convey the conquering subjects of the great king from island to island. In 1810 the island of Kauai was ceded to Kamehameha, thus firmly uniting the entire group under one sovereign. This was a union that was never afterward broken. Explorers and navigators who in later years came to Hawaii learned to respect and admire Kamehameha, and were amazed at the high type of civilization that was flourish-

ing under his wise rule. He passed away in 1819, his son, Kamehameha II, being proclaimed king.

It was during 1819 that the Hawaiians, upon their own volition, destroyed their temples and their idols. They broke the time-honored "tabu" system which, for instance, forbade the women to eat with the men, forbade the women to eat certain kinds of food, and which regulated fishing and other industries. It was while they were in this state that the first missionaries arrived from New England. These men and women sailed around Cape Horn in the brig Thaddeus. They found in Hawaii a simple, friendly people who responded eagerly to their teachings. First of all, they had to master the Hawaiian language, and then reduce that language to a written form. These things accomplished, they were in a position to teach the Hawaiians to read and write, and then followed the translation of the Bible into Hawaiian. Schools and churches were established, and within an unusually short time the native people came under the remarkable influence which paved the way toward a thoroughly civilized Hawaii.

Following Kamehameha the Great were eight rulers, four of whom were of the family of Kamehameha. Queen Lydia Liliuokalani, the last of the rulers, reigned from 1891 to 1893, when she was deposed. Thus the Hawaiian monarchy was 111 years old. Following the overthrow of the Queen, the provisional Government was set up, and this was followed by the Republic of Hawaii. On Aug. 12, 1898, the islands were annexed to the United States, and in 1900 they became a territory of the United States and a territorial form of government was instituted.

Gradually but steadily during all of these years, Hawaii emerged from islands of isolation to islands of commercial and strategic pre-eminence, until today their importance as an integral part of the United States is known and recognized internationally.

Trial Sea Career Now Open to Boys

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 18.—A new help to Swedish lads considering their life occupation, and probably a unique thing in the world, is the system recently inaugurated whereby young men are allowed to try out service in the Swedish Royal Navy voluntarily and without being under oath, in order to find out whether they are called to the life of a naval officer or not.

College men who think they may want to enter the navy after graduation go aboard battleships and smaller naval craft as cadets under instruction. They mess with the crew and work under the same conditions as seamen, except that they pay for their meals and may pick up their bags and go ashore for good whenever they please. They not only get a practical knowledge of the duties of ordinary seamen, but they may also post the watch serve as coxswains of the ship's boats, and in general test out their abilities to command.

The battleship Queen Victoria, the station ship Svea, and a number of smaller vessels are providing this unusual opportunity for young men, who may in the end discover that they are better fitted to become statesmen than naval officers. Thus this vocational innovation is beneficial to the navy as well as to the youth, who is given a chance to avoid making a mistake.

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LITHUANIA SETS UP NEW JEWISH CHAIRS

KOVNO, Aug. 18 (Special Correspondence).—The Ministry for Jewish Affairs in Lithuania states that applications are now being invited for the three chairs which have been established at the Lithuanian University in Kovno: (1) for the Semitic languages and their literature, (2) for the Yiddish language and its literature, and (3) for Jewish history.

The establishment of these three chairs, it is pointed out, is of great significance not only for Lithuanian Jewry, but for the whole of the Jewish people throughout the world.

Applications are invited from all countries, and it is explained in this connection that there will be no difficulty regarding the language of instruction.

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LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL WORKS
IN AUSTRALIA
REMAIN IDLE

Unable to Meet Competition—
Cost of Manufacture Twice as
High as in England

NEWCASTLE, New South Wales, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—More than 5000 men, employees of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company's works at Newcastle in New South Wales, are still out of employment, and the inactivity is causing anxiety not only in the oldest State, but throughout the Commonwealth. So serious has the matter become that two deputations waited upon the Prime Minister with the object of getting the Australian Government to take some action to help matters. One deputation represented the Australian Workers Union, and the other the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, who were both intent upon finding a solution to the difficult state of affairs.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, put a very pertinent question to the deputation, "Why," he asked, "is the cost of producing steel in Australia twice as high as it is in England?" And some interesting figures were forthcoming.

Competition Too Severe
The chief difficulty is that steel can be brought all the way to Australia and landed at any port in the Commonwealth at about 50 per cent less than the cost of the local product. It can be readily seen, therefore, that the problem is no light one. Meanwhile, one of Australia's chief industries is idle.

In England and the United States the problem was grappled with firmly, and competition was faced by adjusting wages and price of coal in accordance with the new economic position. Australia, on the other hand, has not followed suit. The company is of the opinion that, in order to be in a position to compete successfully with outside manufacturers, the adjustment of three essential factors is necessary, namely, the price of coal, the question of working hours, and wages.

When the Newcastle iron and steel works started, large coal cost only 1s. a ton, whereas today the cost is about double, and small coal which about 7s. was increased to 17s. 9d. or more than 150 per cent more. This great increase explains one of the difficulties. The next is wages. New South Wales has the basic wage today at £3.18.0 a week, a figure too high to enable the works to reopen, but the directors declare that given a minimum wage of £3.10.0 a start could be made. The same industry in England pays its unskilled wages 47s. a week. Not only wages must be reduced, but the savings must be effected in salaries and other ways.

High Tariff Wanted
Further protection for the iron and steel industry was sought by the secretary of the New South Wales branch of the Australian Workers Union, and he asked the Australian Government to grant this concession for a year at least, the time he considered would elapse before conditions were stabilized and foreign competition could be forced by the manufacturer.

In answer to the Prime Minister, the Labor official said that about £2 10s. a ton represented the amount required to place Australia about level with competitors or in other words, steel cost at Newcastle £15 1s. 7d. a ton, but could be imported at £12 17s. This included duty at the rate of between 30 and 40 per cent.

Mr. Hughes did not think that this was enough alone to protect the iron and steel industry, and pointed out that it would have to be made certain that the product would be bought. A duty of 100 per cent would simply mean that no one could afford to place orders, and therefore it would not help employment. He undertook to lay the facts and all that he had said before his colleagues in the Government, and he mentioned the tariff board as a body clothed with extraordinary powers, who should have the case submitted to them. The Prime Minister added that Parliament would not venture to disregard their recommendations.

One Reserve Large
The Newcastle Iron and Steel Works are of much importance to Australia, and were established on a considerable scale. In 1915 they commenced operations from the vast deposits of iron ore at the famous Iron Knob quarries in South Australia. The estimated reserves of these quarries are 130,000,000 tons, according to a geologist.

Australia, it is not always remembered, is an industrial country as well as a great pastoral, agricultural and dairying land. Iron ore is available in all the States, though considering the vast field little has been done in this important industry.

WEEKLY GERMAN
BANK REPORT

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany compares as follows (in marks):

	This week	Last week
Coln	1,027,900,000	1,027,900,000
Gold	1,004,900,000	1,004,900,000
Treas. cert.	23,875,000,000	23,229,900,000
Bills	27,251,800,000	21,704,200,000
Treas. bills	251,765,100,000	249,765,800,000
Advances	308,500,000	173,000,000
Investments	208,200,000	241,200,000
Other assets	7,816,000,000	7,502,100,000
Circulation	252,373,700,000	238,147,200,000
State deposits	8,996,200,000	13,708,200,000
Priv. deposits	41,880,200,000	42,416,200,000
Other liab.	9,009,600,000	9,078,700,000
Bank rate	7%	7%
Loan bur. nts.	12,584,200,000	13,382,500,000

*With Bank of England this week, 50,635,000; last week, 50,082,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

	1922	Decrease
First week Sept.	\$433,376	\$21,208
From Jan. 1	\$16,263,177	44,773

*Increase.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Outstanding com'l paper 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Year money 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' com'l fns 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Individ. cus. col. fns 5 1/4% 5 1/4%

Accepted Market
Spot, Boston Delivery.
Prime Eligible Banks—
60@90 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
30@60 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Under 30 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Less Known Banks—
60@90 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
30@60 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Under 30 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Eligible Private Bankers—
60@90 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
30@60 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Under 30 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Athens	6 1/2%	6 1/2%
Berlin	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bucharest	6 1/2%	6 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Christiania	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Copenhagen	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Helsingfors	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Lisbon	7 1/2%	7 1/2%

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges Boston New York
Year ago today \$5,885,053 \$13,500,000
Balances 18,000,000 73,000,000
F.R. bank credit 11,000,294 62,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, all the quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

	Current	Previous	Parity
Demand	\$4.42 1/2	\$4.42 1/2	\$4.8648
Cables	4.42 1/2	4.42 1/2	4.8648
France	0.0718	0.0718	103
Gold	3856	3850	402
Mark	0.0008 1/2	0.0008 1/2	228
Swiss	0.0419	0.0419	193
Belgian franc	1864	1861	193
Portugal	1510	1510	193
Belgian franc	0.0715	0.0715	193
Kronen (Aust.)	0.0014	0.0014	3026
Sweden	2535	2542	268
Argentina	0.2110	0.2110	208
Norway	1685	1685	268
Greece	0.0282	0.0282	193
Argentina	0.0008 1/2	0.0008 1/2	228
Poland	0.0147	0.0147	2280
Hungary	0.0425	0.0425	2030
Rumania	0.0217	0.0217	1820
Finland	0.0355	0.0355	268
Portugal	0.0085	0.0085	1820
Turkey	65	65	\$1.08
Shanghai	7225	7225	1.0832
Hong Kong	577	577	7.800
Bombay	28875	28875	4.866
Yokohama	484	482	4.984
Brazil	12	12	3.65
Uruguay	1285	1285	1.084
Chile	1420	1425	3.650
Calcutta	289	289	

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably local showers tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature; light winds generally southwest.

Southern New England: Cloudy and unsettled, with occasional showers, tonight or Friday; moderate temperature; gentle to moderate southwest winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight; Friday cloudy; moderate temperature; gentle to moderate southwest winds.

The air pressure was 30.5 Wednesday night along the northern border from the Great Lakes eastward and over the Plateau and Rocky Mountain regions and it was high of the South Atlantic coast and over Manitoba. There have been local rains within the last 24 hours along the northern border, from Maine westward to Montana. The outlook is for unsettled showery weather over the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts and for generally fair weather elsewhere in the Washington forecast district through Thursday and Friday. No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next 36 hours.

Official Temperatures

	(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany	64
Atlantic City	72
Boston	66
Buffalo	58
Calgary	44
Charleston	78
Chicago	64
Denver	54
Des Moines	54
Eastport	54
Galveston	78
Hanover	76
Helena	60
Jacksonville	74
Kansas City	64
Memphis	66
Montreal	60
New Orleans	70
New York	66
Philadelphia	66
Pittsburgh	58
Portland, Me.	62
Portland, Ore.	58
San Francisco	64
St. Louis	66
St. Paul	62
Washington	68

An offer will be made in the near future of a security issue of the St. Paul Union Depot Company, the purpose of which will probably be to retire \$5,000,000 guaranteed 5 1/2 per cent notes due Dec. 15, 1923, and to supply funds for the completion of the 1923 program.

Long Term Power Bonds

Yielding 5.70% to 6.87%

	Due	Approx. Yield
Utah Lt. & Traction Co.	1944	5.70
Eastern Wisconsin Elec. Co.	1947	5.80
Mobile Electric Co.	1946	5.90
Nevada-California Elec. Corp.	1950	6.10
Central Indiana Power Co.	1947	6.24
Wisconsin-Minnesota Lt. & Pr. Co.	1947	6.87

Descriptive circulars on request for CM-14.

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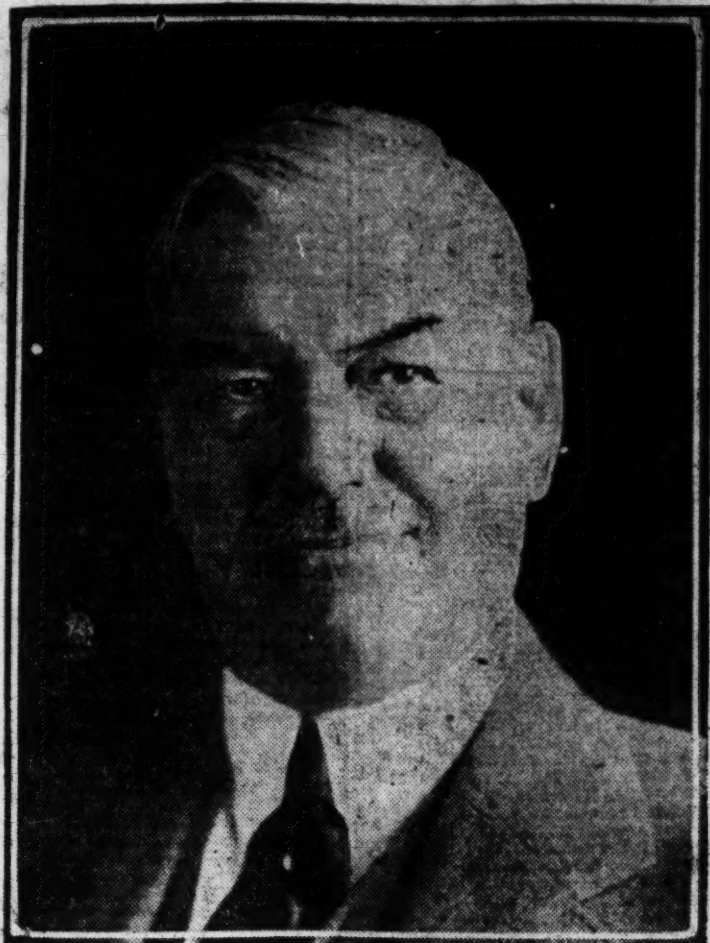


Photo © Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Frederic W. Upham

FREDERIC W. UPHAM, national treasurer of the Republican Party, is known principally in his home town, Chicago, as president of the Consumers Company, one of the great public utilities of the western metropolis, purveyor of coal, ice and building materials to its millions of citizens. He also is a director of the Peabody Coal Company, the American Surety Company and the Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway.

Mr. Upham was reared in Racine, Wis. His family had come from Boston. The famous Upham's Corner gets its name from one of its ancestors who owned a farm there centuries ago. Mr. Upham was educated in Ripon College in Wisconsin and got his early training in the lumber trade in Marshall, Wis. He came to Chicago and entered the lumber business on his own account in 1894.

Several years later he extended the scope of his firm to cover trade in coal. So he became president of the City Fuel Company, which later merged with the Knickerbocker Ice Company, creating in 1908 the Consumers Company. Just 17 months after he came to Chicago, Mr. Upham took his place in the City Council. He has been in politics ever since. For 14 years he served on the board of tax reviews of Cook County. He first attended the Republican convention in 1902 as a delegate. For the last 20 years he has served as chairman of the convention committee of the party. In the Taft and Hughes campaigns he was western treasurer. In 1918 he was elected national treasurer.

Walking and golfing are his principal diversions. He is a member of the principal clubs in Chicago, of the Metropolitan Club of Washington and the Union League Club in New York City. He has been a trustee of Ripon College for years. As for philanthropies and semi-public services—"Mrs. Upham's mixed up in all that," he says, "and I back her game." In support of the Chicago grand opera, symphony orchestra and art institute, however, he is active in sharing her interest.

BANK OF ENGLAND
WEEKLY STATEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	This week	Decrease
Total reserve	£23,809,000	*£287,000
Circulation	122,062,000	5,224,000
Other securities	7,446,000	5,224,000
Public deposits	10,404,000	3,181,000
Other deposits	113,436,000	1,386,000
Govt. securities	46,752,000	*3,306,000

*Increase.

The proportion of Bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.20 per cent compared with 18.37 per cent last week and compares with 19.20 advance from 13 per cent to 14.90 per cent in this week last year.

INDUSTRIES HAVE
FAIR COAL SUPPLY

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Almost all of the large industries of the middle west are well supplied with coal, and railroads are making every effort to satisfy those complaining of shortages. The Burlington Road loaded 5659 cars of bituminous between Sept. 5 and 9, compared with 5012 during the corresponding period last year. Chicago & Eastern Illinois is back to a normal basis and reports big manufacturers ordering only average shipments of coal. Other prominent mid-west lines have been giving coal light of way, and have been able to meet requirements.

NEW DEPOT SECURITY ISSUE

An offer will be made in the near future of a security issue of the St. Paul Union Depot Company, the purpose of which will probably be to retire \$5,000,000 guaranteed 5 1/2 per cent notes due Dec. 15, 1923, and to supply funds for the completion of the 1923 program.

CRUDE RUBBER
PROBLEM HARD
OF SOLUTION

Tremendous and Unwieldy Surplus Retards Industry—
Prices Near Low

The question of how to relieve the crude rubber industry appears no nearer solution than two years ago. Imports of plantation crude rubber for eight months this year exceeded 187,000 tons, coming within 7000 tons of 1921 total receipts of 173,975 tons. It is practically certain that the total imports this year will exceed any of the last four years, the highest of which was 1920, with 198,973 tons.

Big Price Drop Shown
The current price of smoked sheet crude rubber around 13 1/2 cents a pound is over 7 cents below this year's high and compares with the record low of 10 cents, established last year. The following shows average prices of crude rubber-smoked sheets by quarters from 1913 to date:

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
1913	13.75	14.44	13.14	14.16
1914	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
1915	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
1916	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
1917	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
1918	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
1919	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
1920	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
1921	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
1922	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15

*Present price.

Try Restricting Output
During the last two years innumerable plans have been unsuccessfully put forward looking toward restriction of output or elimination of the huge surplus stock, variously estimated now between 250,000 and 300,000 tons.

The wide diversity of interests in Far Eastern crude rubber makes it hard to put into effect a voluntary program of restricted production. Of the planted crude rubber acreage, approximately 3,320,000 acres, about 1,150,000 acres, or 34 per cent, is British-controlled. More than 785,000 acres, or 23 per cent, is in the hands of Chinese, Japanese, Malayan and Ceylonese interests, and the remainder, of about 1,385,000 acres, or 40 per cent, is controlled mainly by American, Dutch, French, Belgian and Swiss estates.

New Uses for Rubber

Plans for reducing the existing surplus of rubber have ranged from ridiculous proposals to destroy it to more thoughtful suggestions for wider uses of rubber. It was recently proposed abroad that every holder of shares in a rubber plantation should contribute a shilling for each share held to be used for the purchase of crude rubber to be taken to sea and sunk.

Among the more serious suggestions, one that is receiving considerable attention is the use of rubber latex in paper. A number of British and other foreign paper manufacturers are experimenting with the process, and the paper division of United States Department of Commerce is looking into the matter. Rubberizing the fibers of paper will eliminate objectionable crackles. Such paper as would benefit from partial waterproofing or greater folding endurance also offers a field for the use of latex.

The outlook appears hardly any brighter than a year ago, but rubber growers are holding on grimly in the hope that some co-operative control or other means of relief is bound to be effected.

ONLY THREE STATES
RAISE OIL OUTPUT

Only three oil-producing states—California, Louisiana, and Montana—increased their production during July. Reductions in the others brought the daily average of aggregate production to 1,503,000 barrels compared with 1,518,633 in June.

Oklahoma produced 430,000 barrels daily, practically the same as in June. California had the greatest gain, 17,403 barrels, and averaged 373,905 daily. Production in Texas declined to 262,645 daily, and the curtailment in Kansas brought Louisiana into fourth place.

GOOD WOOL PRICES FIRM

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The offerings at the wool auction sales here yesterday amounted to 12,403 bales. Good wools were firm, while grades of inferior quality were easy.

CALIFORNIA CROPS
POINT TO ERA
OF PROSPERITY

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The American National Bank in its monthly review says with respect to California and the adjoining states, that the cessation of the Meridian strike is the chief factor in the business situation. "Crops are good, business is good, and labor fully employed. Harvesting of the grain crop is finished except in the extreme mountain sections, and yields are excellent."

The wheat production, estimated at 14,900,000 bushels, is said to be the largest in the history of the State, and compares with 8,355,000 bushels last year. Barley is turning out better than early expectations, but is moving to market rather slowly. Apricots, early plums, early peaches, cherries, and practically all small fruits have been harvested. The grape harvest promises to be large, of fine quality, and large money value.

If the railroad employees will graciously permit the fruit to be shipped and the managers will provide sufficient refrigerator cars, there is going to be a lot of spending money in California this coming autumn.

BUENOS AIRES
TO SEEK LOAN

The Argentine Province of Buenos Aires will invite offers at home and abroad for a loan of 17,000,000 "gold" pesos (now equivalent to \$14,042,000) to extend the La Plata-Meridian Quinto Railway by branch lines and feeder lines of light railways.

It also proposes to borrow 25,000,000 paper pesos, about \$8,500,000, for the construction of premises throughout the Province to accommodate government dependencies, paying rentals aggregating more than 1,500,000 paper pesos a year. This loan may also be foreign.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. WHITES & Co., Inc.)

MILL STOCK		Bid	Asked
Arlington Mills	105	107 1/2	
Bates Mfg. Co.	265		
Brookside Mills	190		
Columbus Mfg. Co.	175		
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	270		
Dwight Mfg. Co.	110	115	
Edwards Mfg. Co.	90		
Everett Mills	180	185	
Fairbank Mills	105	110	
Gluck Mills	105	110	
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	84	87	
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	83	87	
High Falls Mfg. Co.	105	110	
Home Bl & Dye Works com.	8	12	
do pfd	65		
Lancaster Mills com.	121		
do pfd	190		
Lanett Cotton Mills	190	200	
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	124	128	
Lowell Bleachery	158	162	
Manchester Associates	145	150	
Lyman Mills	175		
Manomet Mills	95	100	
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	167	168	
Merrimack Mfg. Co. com.	94	97	
do pfd	83	86	
Nashawena Mills	115	120	

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ERRATIC PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Indicate That Trading Is
an Active Two-Sided
Affair Now

Opening prices on the New York Stock Exchange today were irregular with the main tendency upward. Investment rails responded favorably to encouraging strike news, gains of more than a point having been recorded by Reading, Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific with substantial fractional advances elsewhere. Omaha established a new high record.

There was a renewed demand for domestic oils, equipments, public utilities and motors, but chemical shares were inclined to weakness. Texas Gulf soared to a new top while gains of one-half to one point were made by Houston, Cosden and Marland.

Mexican Petroleum opened weak, but soon recovered and went up 1 1/2 points. Twin City Rapid Transit also established a new top price, and Columbia Gas and North American followed into higher ground.

Allied Chemical sold off 2 points and Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred fractionally. Woolworth dropped nearly 3 points.

Rubber Issues Weak
Weakness of industrial shares caused the market to sag to a considerable extent during the morning. The morning's trading was characterized by the upward course of prices yesterday, today redoubled their efforts to uncover weak spots and made temporarily successful drives against special groups. Indications of profit-taking by recent purchasers were noted during the reaction.

United States Rubber first preferred was forced down 10 1/2 points to a new low for the year but recovered all but 3 points in a rally begun around midday by extensive buying of Cosden, Baldwin, and Mexican Petroleum, all of which extended their early gains.

United States Rubber common also was conspicuously weak.

Call money opened at 4 per cent.

Railroads Have Rebound
Speculative interest converged on the railroad shares after midday, and the rapid upward movement in Atchafalaya to a new high level for the year initiated a demand for the general run of dividend-paying and low-priced railroads, with resultant gains of 1 to 2 1/2 points.

Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Canadian Pacific, New York Central and Rock Island bounded up 2 to 2 1/2 points. Preferred prices rallied also for industrial shares, many of the early weak issues making up their entire loss.

Mexican Bonds Off
Weakness of Mexican bonds and strength of speculative railroad mortgages and New York traction issues featured the early dealings in bonds. Mexican 4s, after opening nearly a point higher, cancelled their gain while the 5s slipped back 2 points and the large 5 1/2s, Denmark 8s and Belgian 7 1/2s improved fractionally and the rest of the foreign group held firm.

St. Paul refunding 4 1/2s moved up more than a point, while gains of substantial fractions were made by Erie general 4s, Chicago & Great Western 4s, and Northern Pacific 4s. A reactionary tendency, however, took place in Baltimore & Ohio 4s, Toledo Division 4s, Reading 4s, Seaboard 6s, and Great Northern 5 1/2s. The 7 per cent series of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company continued to move to higher ground, and were joined by Interborough 5s, and Third Avenue adjustment 5s.

Fractional gains by Goodrich Tire 8s of 1941 and American Telephone convertible 6s and nominal losses by Cero de Pasco 8s and Southern Bell Telephone 5s were the only changes in the industrial group.

Considerable activity was noted in Liberty issues, prices of which eased a bit. The market backed and filled in the late afternoon with good demand for the railroad stocks and irregular pressure upon many of the industrial shares. United States Rubber issues were weak, while certain specialties such as Texas Gulf Sulphur and Iron Products were decidedly strong. The closing was strong. Sales approximated 1,100,000 shares.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

DYESTUFFS DISTRIBUTION

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

WASH. TRAFFIC HEAVY

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

PIERCE-ARROW DOES BETTER

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

COAL OUTPUT MAKES RECORD

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

ENGLISH BANK RATE UNCHANGED

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

LIBERTY BONDS

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

NEW YORK CUB

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Feb.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Sept.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52

Spots 21.75, down 5 points.

NEW YORK CUB

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.80	21.90	21.41	21.49
Nov.	21.80	21.90	21.45	21.52
Dec.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Jan.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
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Mar.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Apr.	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
May	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
June	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
July	21.75	21.85	21.45	21.52
Aug.	21.75			

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RAPID TRANSIT
CONCERN'S MEN
BUY MORE STOCKStability of Philadelphia's Labor
Situation Largely Due to Big
Interest of Employees

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The further light on the purchase by the employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company of an additional 50,000 shares of the stock of that company indicates their faith in their ability to reduce expenses not less than \$1,500,000 this year, so as to benefit by the maximum amount of co-operative wage dividend promised by President Mitten, which would amount to \$1,500,000. This wage dividend will not be paid until January or February next, or until after the full 6 per cent dividend for 1922 has been paid.

Some time ago the men decided to pool their wage dividend instead of having it distributed, and invest the proceeds in the concern's stock. When the shares dropped to about \$30 recently, the trustees purchased 50,000 shares averaging \$30 a share, or \$1,500,000 and used the stock as collateral to borrow \$1,000,000 to help finance the transaction. As the company is paying 6 per cent dividend, or \$3 a share, the yield to employees who purchased shares at \$30 is 10 per cent, or much more than sufficient to pay the interest on the loans.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit shares have recently sold around \$22, and the possibility that they might be higher next January or February, when the men receive their dividend, spurred the trustees to borrow funds to make the purchase. With 10,000 shares acquired by employees through the Co-operative Welfare Fund during the contest prior to the last annual meeting, they now hold 60,000 shares, or 10 per cent of the 600,000 shares outstanding. In addition officials hold approximately 20,000 shares, so that "men and management," as President Mitten phrases it, hold 80,000 shares, or 13.3 per cent of the outstanding stock.

It is the present desire of many employees to invest wage dividends hereafter also in Philadelphia Rapid Transit stock, so that eventually they will actually own a controlling interest, which will make a novel point in corporation history, as it would put the men, as owners and capitalists, in the position of doing business with themselves, as employees.

In addition to the co-operative wage dividend, 1000 employees are members of the Co-operative Saving Fund and have deposits aggregating more than \$1,700,000 on which they receive 5 per cent interest. The saving fund, like the wage dividend fund, is directed by trustees chosen by employees.

A number of men are also purchasing their own homes through building and loan associations. These factors, considered collectively, account for the stability of labor conditions in this city.

DIVIDENDS

The First National Bank of Boston declared the usual quarterly dividend of 4 per cent payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 22.

Massachusetts Trust Co. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 22.

The Greenfield Trust and Die Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 15.

Liberty Bonds declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the common, both payable Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 20.

American Type Foundries Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Royal Baking Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and of 2 per cent on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Directors of A. G. Spaulding & Bros. have declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 8, and a regular cash dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on both old and new stock, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Oct. 5. On the old stock quarterly distributions of 3 per cent were made, which makes the present rate unchanged.

New York Telephone Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.82 1/2 a share on the 6 1/2 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 20.

United Gas Improvement Company directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30. This is the same rate as paid since January, 1921. Also, there was declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Sinclair Consolidated declared the regular quarterly 50-cent common dividend, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Fidelity Capital Corporation of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Winnboro Mills declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 2 per cent on the common shares, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Lone Star Gas Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Tennessee Electric Power declared quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the 6 per cent preferred stock and of 1 1/2 per cent on the 7 per cent preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Carolina Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Ashville Power & Light Company declared the quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Atkins River Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Victor Talking Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$10 a share on common and of \$1.75 on preferred, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Hupp Motor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

BOSTON STOCKS
CLOSING PRICES
OF SOUTHERN
PACIFIC ROADBest Showing for Seven Months
Since 1918—Transportation Costs Cut

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company's net earnings for the first seven months of 1922 show 13.5 per cent increase over the 1921 period, every month after the first quarter having a large gain over last year. Not since 1918 has the road had such good returns for this portion of the year. The period showed nearly 50 per cent greater net than two years ago. The following shows net operating income by months:

While July expense accounts make it appear that the month's decrease in gross was offset and the increase in net accomplished almost wholly by reducing maintenance, figures for the seven months make a much more satisfactory showing.

Transportation Costs Cut
For this period transportation expenses alone were cut down almost as much as the shrinkage in gross and much more in proportion, while the ratio of maintenance to gross was not much lower than the year before.

Condensed operating comparisons for July and seven months follow:

	1922	1921
Gross revenues	\$21,664,974	\$22,627,511
Maintenance	6,485,416	7,771,016
Per cent to gross	30.0	34.3
Transp. exp.	7,925,808	8,251,450
Per cent to gross	36.6	36.6
Seven months:		
Gross revenues	\$141,792,193	\$152,875,872
Maintenance	46,598,648	52,900,503
Per cent to gross	32.9	34.5
Transp. exp.	51,990,267	56,088,537
Per cent to gross	36.6	36.6

Coal last year was less than 3 per cent of total tonnage. Crude petroleum makes up more than 6 per cent of total tonnage. The heavy haul business has been a result of the coal strike. Building supplies and materials have moved far better than a year ago. Heavier traffic than usual is looked for in the last five months of the year due to big fruit and other crops.

Heavy Fall Business
On the basis of the last 10 years, net of the first seven months is taken as 50.1 per cent of the annual:

Net op. inc. for 7 months, 1922, \$20,831,851
Pro. net op. inc. for year, 1921, \$40,555,900
Add rents and misc. income, 41,254,359
Deduct rents, 844,962
Inc. from invest and misc. in 1921, 41,098,337
Int. and misc. charges in 1921, 23,834,637
Surplus for stock, 31,316,326
Equal, a shr. \$34.389,906 stock 9.09

This is before deducting sinking fund charges of a little more than \$1,000,000, or less than one-third of 1 per cent on the stock.

Stock earned \$8.90 a share in 1921, reckoned on \$34,389,906, the average amount outstanding during the year; in 1920 stock earnings were \$10.57 a share, including federal compensation and guaranty.

In view of bumper crops this year, the management expects a heavy fall business. Not only was August business heavier than last year, but progressive improvement in operating results has been obtained. During the second week of August gross ton-miles eastward on the main line were 4.3 per cent ahead of the average; locomotive load was 10.7 per cent greater, train miles decreased 0.7 per cent and locomotive miles 5.8 per cent. The average locomotive load in both directions increased 7.9 per cent.

Public Utility Earnings
TEXAS POWER & LIGHT
July: 1922 1921
Gross \$355,905 \$361,852
Expenses 237,188 248,041
Net 118,717 113,811
Surplus 39,558 43,196
Twelve months: \$4,775,522 \$5,229,697
Expenses 2,891,190 2,717,079
Net 1,884,332 2,512,618
Surplus 1,176,736 798,258
Pref dividends 280,000 280,000
Balance 896,736 518,258

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE
August: 1922 1921
Gross earnings \$140,275 \$142,486
Net earnings 80,404 86,188
Bal. after charges 17,137 15,696
From Jan 1: 1,107,332 1,124,940
Gross earnings 440,500 384,835
Bal. after charges 111,104 72,398

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT
July: 1922 1921
Gross \$251,239 \$235,282
Expenses 141,077 131,477
Net 110,162 103,805
Surplus 60,817 64,400
Twelve months: \$2,941,951 \$2,763,222
Expenses 1,826,332 1,691,040
Net 1,115,619 1,072,182
Surplus 677,359 719,584
Pref dividends 280,070 222,510
Balance 397,289 497,343

NEBRASKA POWER
July: 1922 1921
Gross \$267,855 \$231,171
Expenses 192,716 163,214
Net 75,139 67,957
Surplus 24,910 20,990
Twelve months: \$3,260,588 \$3,054,472
Expenses 2,016,800 1,958,329
Net 1,244,088 896,143
Surplus 710,954 495,553
Pref divs 210,000 210,000
Balance 500,954 685,553

PORTLAND GAS & COKE
July: 1922 1921
Gross \$265,997 \$260,461
Expenses 179,605 182,186
Net 86,392 78,275
Surplus 49,667 40,730
Twelve months: \$3,318,247 \$3,271,414
Expenses 2,216,024 2,232,738
Net 1,002,223 948,676
Surplus 553,521 520,558
Pref dividends 204,488 188,590
Balance 349,033 341,966

COMMODITY PRICES
NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Sept 14	Aug 14	Sept 15
Wheat, No 1 spring	1.21 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27 1/2
Wheat, No 2 red	1.13 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.25 1/2
Corn, No 2 yellow	.81 1/2	.78 1/2	.72 1/2
Oats, No 2 white	.46 1/2	.45 1/2	.51 1/2
Flour, Man. pat.	6.75	7.50	8.35
Lard, 1 lb.	11.00	11.65	12.00
Pork, mess	27.75	28.00	25.00
Beef, family	14.50	15.00	14.00
Sugar, gran.	6.50	7.00	8.50
Iron, No 2 Phos.	36.14	29.00	20.34
Silver	.69 1/2	.68 1/2	.64 1/2
Lead	5.90	5.75	4.80
Tin	32.25	32.125	26.37 1/2
Copper	14.00	14.00	12.25
Rubber, rib sm. sh.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Cotton, Mid. Uplands	21.80	20.50	15.70
Soft billets, Pitts.	38.00	35.00	30.00
Print cloths	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.06
Zinc	6.775	6.55	4.55

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Special).—Imported apricots, brought into the country to be used in making glass fruits, were the subject of an interesting test case determined here yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers in favor of the Government.

The merchandise in question, entered in the name of the Italian Importing Company of New York, was treated with a sulphurous solution for the purpose of preservation in transit. The customs appraisers officers classified the importation as "prepared" fruit and assessed duty at the rate of 1 cent a pound under paragraph 217 of the existing tariff law. In contesting this classification the importers claimed that the treatment with sulphur had no preservative effect and that free entry should have been accorded under the provision in paragraph 488 for "fruit in brine." Judge Waite writes a lengthy opinion in this case, setting forth the board's conclusions. After reviewing the facts in the case exhaustively, the board decides that the evidence produced by the importers as to whether there was sufficient salt in the solution to constitute brine was conflicting. "We are not satisfied," writes Judge Waite, "that the importers have shown by a preponderance of testimony that the fruit was in brine at the time of importation."

Another controversy determined today had to do with the tariff classification of earthenware incense burners packed in individual cartons each with a bundle of incense, imported by the Pacific Importing Company of Seattle. This importation was treated by the customs officers as earthenware and levied at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 79 of the 1913 tariff act. As to the burners, Judge Hay finds that this classification was correct. He rules, however, that the incense should have been assessed at the rate of only 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385. The collector is instructed to refund the entry accordingly.

In other decisions by the board, unsupported protests, filed by the following firms, are dismissed: Hoyt, Shephard & Sciaroni, George W. Reed & Co. and the Dohrmann Commercial Company of San Francisco, and B. R. Anderson & Co., Farrell, Boswell & Co. and George S. Bush & Co., Inc., of Seattle.

CONSUMPTION OF
COTTON HAS A
GAIN IN AUGUSTIncrease in Lint 68,856 Bales as
Compared With July—
Staple Now on Hand

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Cotton consumed during August amounted to 527,404 bales of lint and 60,825 bales of linters, compared with 458,548 of lint and 55,424 of linters in July of this year and 467,059 of lint and 52,106 of linters in August of last year, the census bureau announced today. Cotton on hand Aug. 31 was as follows:

Held in consuming establishments, 1,024,994 bales of lint and 116,891 of linters, compared with 1,215,103 of lint and 134,557 of linters on July 31, this year, and 1,006,066 of lint and 190,623 of linters on Aug. 31 last year. Held in public storage and at compresses 1,549,739 bales of lint and 30,534 of linters, compared with 1,488,083 of lint and 54,587 of linters on July 31 this year and 1,463,964 of lint and 241,140 of linters on Aug. 31 last year.

Exports totaled 273,308 bales including 4890 bales of linters, compared with 373,742 including 9100 of linters in July this year and 423,491 including 7888 of linters in August last year.

Cotton spindles active during August numbered 32,499,324 compared with 31,975,269 in July this year and 32,980,755 in August last year.

RAIL PRICE ADVANCED
The United States Steel Corporation has advanced the price of standard rails to \$43 a gross ton from the current price of \$40, effective Oct. 1. The new prices apply on deliveries until June 30, 1923. The current price of \$40 will hold until Sept. 30, 1922, for deliveries to be made in about equal monthly installments prior to June 30, 1923.

BOSTON'S COMMERCE GAINS
The foreign trade passing through the port of Boston showed a further improvement during July, with valuation of merchandise (both incoming and outgoing) reaching \$21,844,190. This compares with \$20,638,374 in the preceding month. A year ago the July foreign business was valued at only \$17,148,803.

Interest payable April 15 and October 15, at Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or at the American Exchange National Bank, New York. Interest payable, so far as may be lawful, without deduction of income taxes, no in excess of 2% as provided in the Trust Indenture. Coupon Notes in interchangeable denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, with privilege of registration as to principal only. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company on thirty days' previous notice, on any interest payment date before maturity, on payment of a premium of 2 1/2% if redeemed during the year 1923, such premiums decreasing 1/4 of 1% each succeeding year thereafter.

A Sinking Fund of \$500,000 annually will be applied to the purchase and retirement of these notes, if available in the market at not to exceed par and interest.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, TRUSTEE

From information in regard to this issue of Notes received from the Company, we summarize as follows:
These notes will be the direct obligation of Swift & Company, one of the largest and most successful companies in the world engaged in the production and sale of meats and their by-products. The authorized issued Capital Stock of the Company amounts to \$150,000,000, upon which dividends at the rate of 8% per annum are now being paid. The Company has paid cash dividends without interruption for the past thirty-six years.

During the twelve years ending November 5, 1921, net earnings of Swift & Company amounted to \$141,725,549, of which amount \$52,287,089—or over 36%—has been retained in the business.

Annual net earnings available for interest and after providing for Federal and Foreign taxes, for the 5 years ending November 5, 1921, averaged \$25,041,544 per year.

Interest charges on the entire funded debt of the Company, including this issue, will be \$3,946,175 per year.

Total sales of the Company's products have increased from \$250,000,000 in 1909 to over \$800,000,000 in 1921.

The Trust Indenture requires the maintenance of current assets to an aggregate amount equal to at least one and one-half times current liabilities, plus the outstanding Notes of this issue, and provides that no new mortgage may be created against present assets and property.

The financial statement of the Company as of November 5, 1921, and after giving effect to this financing, shows net tangible assets of \$301,659,163, applicable to the total funded debt of \$78,923,500, including this issue.

Since November 5, 1921, a substantial reduction has been made in liabilities.

The proceeds of this Note issue will be used in retiring \$40,000,000 7% Gold Notes, due October 15, 1925, and \$25,000,000 7% Gold Notes due August 15, 1931. The Company's funded debt, therefore, is reduced \$15,000,000 by this refinancing.

Price 97 and Interest, Yielding About 5.40%

It is expected that Notes of Swift & Company in definitive form will be ready for delivery on or about October 16, 1922

RAILWAY STRIKE
SETTLEMENT AIDS
DECLINE IN WHEAT

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—With the rail strike regarded as practically settled on many roads, wheat went downward in price today during the early dealings, traders assuming that the movement of wheat would be facilitated. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/4c lower with December \$1.00 1/4@1.00 1/2 and May \$1.05 1/4@1.05 1/2, was followed by a moderate set-back all around.

Corn and oats were easier with wheat. After opening a shade to 1/4c lower, December 56 1/2@56 3/4, the corn market eased a little further. Oats opened unchanged to 1/4c off, December 34 1/2@34 3/4, and held near to the initial range. Provisions were full and inclined to drop with grain.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Panama is seeking a loan of \$10,000,000 from the United States Government.

The Russian Government Stock Exchange Commission has fixed ruble rate at 7,000,000 to the dollar, the lowest point yet reached.

Creditors of E. W. Wagner & Co. will soon receive checks totaling about \$5,000,000, representing the first payment of 50 cents per dollar of their claims.

The railroad strike is estimated to have cost \$500,000,000, of which the loss in wages accounts for \$100,000,000; loss through embargoes, \$400,000,000, and loss in perishable goods, \$75,000,000.

United States Secretary of Labor Davis says American industry has overcome the last obstacle to the greatest economic revival ever known with the settlement of the strike of 400,000 railroad shopmen.

Coal loading Monday of 36,803 cars was the largest number for any day thus far this year, with the exception of seven different days in March. It continued at that rate, production for the week would total 118,000 tons.

Panama Canal traffic is increasing, with the July total above that of June and exceeding the monthly average for the last year. Secretary of War Weeks says the net profits of the canal last year were above \$3,000,000, and that since March the net profit has increased \$300,000.

Preliminary reports by the Interstate Commerce Commission indicate that steam roads of the United States gained \$10,000,000 freight revenues in June, compared with June, 1921, and showed a decrease of about \$4,000,000 in passenger revenue. Freight revenue aggregated \$331,000,000 and passenger revenue \$96,000,000.

Many trade authorities look for greater demand for automobiles in 1923 than this year. If this materializes there is little doubt but that most motor stocks will enter new high ground next year, for the last two or three years have placed the automotive industry on the most efficient operating basis in its history.

MOTOR PROSPERITY
SEEN IN PRICES
OF AUTO STOCKSShares Are Below High for
the Year but Considerably
Above August Lows

Motor shares which in June and July reached prices from 5 to 60 points above this year's low and then began to decline in August have again turned upward. At Wednesday's close seven active motor stocks traded in on the New York Stock Exchange were from 1 1/2 to 7 1/2 points above last month's lows and from 1/2 to 16 1/2 points under the year's high.

The following tabulation of these issues shows 1922 high and low, August low, Wednesday's close, decline from the year's high and advance from August low:

	1922—	Aug	Wed	1922	Aug	Wed
Chandler	79 1/2	47 1/2	66 1/2	62 1/2	16 1/2	5 1/2
Gen Motors	15 1/2	8 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Maxwell "A"	7 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	24 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Studebaker	13 1/2	7 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
White	5 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Willis-O'V	10 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

*Ex-dividend of \$4.
Demand for motor stocks at this season is partly explained by the continued heavy sales of automobiles induced by the gradual return to normal from the 1920-1921 depression and confidence in coming prosperity. As a result third quarter earnings statements of most companies will be gratifying.

The recent action of the Studebaker management in increasing the annual common dividend rate from \$7 to \$10 and the talk of early common dividend resumption on General Motors also have contributed.

Many trade authorities look for greater demand for automobiles in 1923 than this year. If this materializes there is little doubt but that most motor stocks will enter new high ground next year, for the last two or three years have placed the automotive industry on the most efficient operating basis in its history.

\$50,000,000
Swift & Company
5% Ten-Year Sinking Fund Gold Notes
Dated October 16, 1922
Total Authorized Issue, \$50,000,000
Due October 15, 1932

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
First Trust & Savings Bank
The Merchants Loan and Trust Company
Harris Forbes & Co.
Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS L. H. BANCROFT
IN SEMI-FINALS

Defeats Miss Thayer in Three-Set Match in Middle Atlantic States Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14 (Special).—Miss L. H. Bancroft of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston reached the semi-final round in the women's Middle Atlantic States singles tennis tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club courts at St. Martins this morning, when she defeated Miss Molly Thayer of Philadelphia, former city and state champion, in a three-set match, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1.

The Philadelphia girl surprised Miss Bancroft in the first set with her back court stand, but after that it was all in favor of the latter, who flashed spectacular placements and helped her score along with several service aces.

The national singles champion eliminated Miss Rosamond Newton of Boston in a third-round match. Mrs. L. Mallory New York, was extended in the first set which went 6-3, but won the second and final set 6-0. In the opening set Miss Newton gave the champion more opposition than she has received at any time in the tournament.

The Boston girl could not stand the pace, however, and Mrs. Bancroft grew stronger as the match progressed.

Miss Helen Willis the brilliant California girl won her fourth round match from Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston before a large gallery. The Berkeley girl allowing Miss Sigourney only one game. Miss Willis clearly outplayed Miss Sigourney of international fame, frequently sending the Longwood girl from one side of the court to the other to try for her terrific drives from the base line.

Miss Willis also reached the final round in the girls' national singles when she defeated Miss Betsy Hillery of Philadelphia in a love match. Miss Willis will meet Miss Hooker of New York in the final round, the latter having eliminated Miss Ceres Baker of South Orange, N. J., 6-1, 6-2. Miss Willis and Miss Hooker will decide the championship. Friday morning the same pair reached the final round in girls' doubles and will meet Miss Louise Goodman and Miss Betsy Hillery both of Philadelphia. The Summer.

WOMEN'S MIDDLE ATLANTIC TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round. Mrs. N. H. Huff, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Miss Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, 7-5, 6-3, 6-0.

Miss F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Rosamond Newton, Boston, 6-3, 6-0.

Fourth Round. Miss Helen Willis, Berkeley, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Molly Thayer, Philadelphia, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1.

Doubles—First Round. Miss C. C. Maderia and Miss Mildred Willard, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. D. Stern and Mrs. P. Kind, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss R. Newton, Philadelphia, and Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Mrs. N. H. Huff, Philadelphia, and Miss F. I. Mallory, New York, 6-3, 6-0.

Miss Gertrude Ostermeier and Miss Hazel Coff, Philadelphia, defeated Miss E. Norris and Miss S. Sewell, Philadelphia, 7-5, 6-2.

Miss J. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. J. S. Dinton Jr. and Mrs. L. Ritchie, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Helen Willis and Miss E. Gamble, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Robert Herold and Miss R. Rieget, Philadelphia, 6-2, 7-5.

Second Round. Mrs. J. B. Jennings, Washington, and Miss Molly Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Katharine Porter and Miss Virginia Carpenter, Philadelphia, 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Peggy Ferguson, Philadelphia, and Miss Edith Cottman, Baltimore, defeated Miss M. Law and Miss S. Thompson, Philadelphia, by default.

Miss Gladys Paine and Miss Mary Pencher, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Woodson and Miss Jefferys, Philadelphia, by default.

Mrs. G. Chapman and Miss H. Glander, Philadelphia, defeated Miss A. Bergen and Miss Helen Ferguson, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Hutchinson and Miss Gamble, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Gertrude Ostermeier and Miss S. Sewell, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-2.

GIRLS' NATIONAL SINGLES—Semi-Final Round. Miss Helen Willis, Berkeley, defeated Miss Betsy Hillery, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Helen Hooker, New York, defeated Miss Ceres Baker, South Orange, N. J., 6-1, 6-2.

DOUBLES—First Round. Miss Helen Willis, Berkeley, and Miss Helen Hooker, New York, defeated Miss E. Vanneman, Philadelphia, and Miss J. Wayne, Buckton, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Sewell and Miss E. Norris, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Heller and Miss Hickley, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Louise Goodman and Miss Betsy Hillery, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Nancy Knowles and Miss Camilla Kennedy, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Genevieve Fox, Southampton, L. I., and Miss Helen Hooker, New York, defeated Miss Calodan and Miss L. Wayne, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-6.

Semi-Final Round. Miss Helen Willis, Berkeley, and Miss Helen Hooker, New York, defeated Miss Sewell and Miss E. Norris, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Louise Goodman and Miss Betsy Hillery, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Genevieve Fox, Southampton, L. I., and Miss Bessie Hooker, New York, by default.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

TO TRY AGAIN TOMORROW

DOVER, Eng., Sept. 14.—Charles Toth of Boston, who was forced to quit recently in his attempt to swim the English Channel but is anxious to try it again, said today he expected to make his second effort tomorrow. He plans to start at 3 p. m.

Conference Names
Basketball Dates"Big Ten" Varsity Fives Limited
to Three Practice Games

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Schedules for the basketball season in the Inter-Collegiate Conference were drafted here yesterday at a meeting of coaches. All teams closed dates for 12 games with conference rivals and were limited to three practice games. This restriction found little favor in some quarters and caused a great deal of discussion. Dr. L. J. Cooke, basketball coach at the University of Minnesota, and chairman of the basketball association, presided.

The new schedule rule by which each team will meet every other team in the conference in a pair of contests at least every two years is illustrated by the list made up by N. H. Norgren, basketball coach at the University of Chicago. The Maroons will meet in home-and-home games this winter University of Iowa, University of Wisconsin, Ohio State University, Purdue University, University of Illinois, Wisconsin at Madison, Minnesota, Northwestern University, Indiana University and University of Michigan, with whom no games were dated for this winter.

The schedule follows:

The new schedule calls for 60 games, which is far more than were dated for the race last season. Indiana, Purdue, and Northwestern get a full portfolio for the first time in a number of years.

The race begins January 3 and ends March 14. In January 23 games are to be played, in February 26, and in March 11. The schedule follows:

Jan. 23—Northwestern at Michigan; 12—Northwestern Illinois at Michigan; 13—Illinois at Ohio, Wisconsin at Indiana; 14—Ohio at Wisconsin, Northwestern at Ohio, Indiana at Illinois, Michigan at Minnesota; 15—Northwestern at Purdue, Michigan at Iowa; 16—Ohio at Chicago; 17—Indiana at Purdue; 18—Purdue at Chicago, Northwestern at Iowa, Ohio at Michigan; 19—Ohio at Northwestern, Michigan at Minnesota; 20—Chicago at Iowa; 21—Wisconsin at Purdue; 22—Chicago at Illinois; 23—Minnesota at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Indiana at Minnesota; 24—Indiana at Wisconsin; 25—Chicago at Minnesota, Michigan at Wisconsin, Indiana at Iowa; 26—Illinois at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Northwestern at Indiana; 27—Ohio at Iowa, Michigan at Illinois; 28—Ohio at Purdue.

March 3—Chicago at Purdue, Minnesota at Wisconsin, Iowa at Michigan; 4—Northwestern at Wisconsin, Ohio at Illinois, Iowa at Indiana; 5—Wisconsin at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Indiana at Minnesota; 6—Indiana at Wisconsin; 7—Chicago at Minnesota, Michigan at Wisconsin, Indiana at Iowa; 8—Illinois at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Northwestern at Indiana; 9—Ohio at Iowa, Michigan at Illinois; 10—Ohio at Purdue.

March 11—Chicago at Purdue, Minnesota at Wisconsin, Iowa at Michigan; 12—Northwestern at Wisconsin, Ohio at Illinois, Iowa at Indiana; 13—Wisconsin at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Indiana at Minnesota; 14—Indiana at Wisconsin; 15—Chicago at Minnesota, Michigan at Wisconsin, Indiana at Iowa; 16—Illinois at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Northwestern at Indiana; 17—Ohio at Iowa, Michigan at Illinois; 18—Ohio at Purdue.

March 20—Chicago at Purdue, Minnesota at Wisconsin, Iowa at Michigan; 21—Northwestern at Wisconsin, Ohio at Illinois, Iowa at Indiana; 22—Wisconsin at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Indiana at Minnesota; 23—Indiana at Wisconsin; 24—Chicago at Minnesota, Michigan at Wisconsin, Indiana at Iowa; 25—Illinois at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Northwestern at Indiana; 26—Ohio at Iowa, Michigan at Illinois; 27—Ohio at Purdue.

March 27—Chicago at Purdue, Minnesota at Wisconsin, Iowa at Michigan; 28—Northwestern at Wisconsin, Ohio at Illinois, Iowa at Indiana; 29—Wisconsin at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Indiana at Minnesota; 30—Indiana at Wisconsin; 31—Chicago at Minnesota, Michigan at Wisconsin, Indiana at Iowa; 32—Illinois at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Northwestern at Indiana; 33—Ohio at Iowa, Michigan at Illinois; 34—Ohio at Purdue.

Interpret New Rule
Against Shift PlaysProf. A. A. Stagg Loses His
Argument at Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—"After a shift is made by the who body, and not only the foot, must come to person only the foot at the same time before the ball is put in play." Thus reads the interpretation of the new rule against shift plays adopted by football coaches of the Intercollegiate Conference here yesterday.

Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at University of Chicago, whose shift plays were successful last year, lost his argument that the body might be in motion although the feet are required to be stationary. F. H. Yost, athletic director at University of Michigan, and R. C. Zupke, football coach at University of Illinois, joined forces against Coach Stagg.

Unnecessary roughness, especially roughing the forward passer, was legislated against, the officials being authorized to punish evident intent as well. Coaches agreed that a man can be cut down from behind, according to a rule adopted, by throwing the body across the legs below the knees of any player not carrying the ball.

Officials may after any down clean the ball. A team that keeps an opponent on the anxious seat by delaying the start of a game may be penalized, according to a rule adopted, by 20 yards for the loss of right to toss for choice of goals. This is similar to the penalty now inflicted for delay in starting the second half. An alteration was made in the out of bounds rule to consider a player in bounds if there is only one foot in the air over the line. A foot on the ground over the line is not out of bounds. The ball is to be placed in its forward position and not brought back to where the foot is planted for the next scrimmage after an out of bounds play.

A kicked ball striking an eligible player and going out of bounds is a free ball, it was ruled. A kicked ball striking an ineligible player and going out of bounds is open to recovery only by the inside man and the kicker, it was decided.

Other coaches attending the meeting were H. H. Jones, University of Iowa; T. E. Jones, University of Wisconsin, also representing Indiana University, which was without a coach; Glen Thistlethwaite, Northwestern University; W. H. Spaulding, University of Minnesota; V. C. Ward, Ohio State University, and James Phelan, Purdue University.

The Cleveland Americans have bought Pitcher Gray of the Fort Worth Club of the Texas League, according to President E. S. Bernard of the Indians. Gray will report after the inter-league series between Fort Worth and Mobile of the Southern Association. Two boxmen who arrived at Dunn Field yesterday were Raymond Draggert, a semi-professional, who pitched three no-hit games for an Ellyria, O., team this year, and George Mettler, formerly with the Jersey City Club of the International.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

TO TRY AGAIN TOMORROW

DOVER, Eng., Sept. 14.—Charles Toth of Boston, who was forced to quit recently in his attempt to swim the English Channel but is anxious to try it again, said today he expected to make his second effort tomorrow. He plans to start at 3 p. m.

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SIXTY-ONE MEN
ASKED TO REPORT

Coach H. H. Jones Summons Iowa Varsity Football Candidates for Friday

IOWA CITY, Ia., Sept. 13.—Sixty-one candidates for the 1922 Varsity of Iowa football team have been invited to assemble before Coach H. H. Jones on Iowa field Friday to get ready for that highly formidable task retaining the "Big Ten" gridiron championship within the grasp of the Hawkeyes. Twenty-six of the candidates will be varsity men of last year and 35 of them will be the remnants of that vast host that fought for places on the freshman football team last season.

Somewhere in the ranks of those three score football players Coach Jones hopes to uncover the equal of that incomparable quartet, A. A. Devine '22, F. W. Slater '22, G. A. Devine '22 and L. C. Belding '22, lost to the Hawkeyes by graduation. G. C. Thompson '23, Webster City, Ia., lineman of last year, will not be lost as previously announced.

Iowa's difficulties are expected to pile up in the very first game of the season—a game which will be played at Knoxville College. It is expected to bring an even stronger team against Iowa Oct. 7 at Iowa City than it did last year. And, history records, Knox was the only team to score two touchdowns on the Hawkeyes last year. More than that, Knox is coached by Dr. E. B. Grogan, famous end on the Knox team 10 years ago.

Then comes Yale at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 14. The Hawkeyes will then be meeting a team that has been in training for more than a month and that will have played three games.

Illinois, the team that lifted Iowa into the championship of the Western Conference last year by defeating Ohio State, is regarded as one of the most dangerous foes on the Hawkeye card this fall. The two teams meet Oct. 21 at Urbana. Iowa will play Purdue, Oct. 28, at Iowa City. The team that lost to the homecoming game with Minnesota just in the offing Nov. 11. The four defeats that Iowa has given the Gophers in succession are expected to make them anything but easy opposition this fall. The game will be played in the new Iowa Stadium with its capacity for 23,000 spectators.

On Nov. 18 the Hawkeyes will enter Ohio's new stadium to clash with the Buckeyes, new opponents for the Iowa. If a census of opinion was to be taken on the matter, Ohio would probably rank with Yale as being Iowa's hardest opponents on the 1922 schedule. Certain it is that there would be few to dispute it. Iowa will finish with Northwestern at Iowa City, Nov. 25.

Assisting Coach Jones in rounding the Hawkeyes into shape will be Maj. R. C. Hill, A. P. Jenkins and William E. Kelly. A. A. Devine will coach the freshman team.

The varsity men who have been requested to be here Friday for the opening of the training season are:

Capt. C. C. Shuttlesworth '23, Sibley, Ia.; V. C. Shuttlesworth '23, Sibley, Ia.; B. M. Barrett '24, Newton, Ia.; C. E. Bowdoin '24, Knoxville, Ia.; J. W. Colby '24, Des Moines, Ia.; L. C. Cotton '24, Des Moines, Ia.; Reynolds Parr, Maquoketa, Ia.; R. G. Harding, New London, Ia.; John Held '23, Lyons, Ia.; C. R. Huber '24, Marengo, Ia.; D. W. James '23, Des Moines, Ia.; Kadesky, Dubuque, Ia.; C. J. Kennedy, Akron, Ia.; L. J. Kriz, Garner, Ia.; A. H. Lindsay '24, Davenport, Ia.; H. A. Lovren '24, Humboldt, Ia.; C. J. Mead, Ames, Ia.; G. P. Miller, Des Moines, Ia.; G. W. Miller, Waterloo, Ia.; H. A. Moldenbauer '24, Cresco, Ia.; G. R. Rath '23, Waterloo, Ia.; F. O. Selig '23, Boone, Ia.; G. G. Thompson '23, Webster City, Ia.; E. A. White '23, Hillsboro, Ill., and L. C. White '24, Harlan, Ia.

The following men, who were members of last year's freshman squad, have been invited to appear Sept. 15 for training:

J. K. Bell, Storm Lake, Ia.; W. M. Benson, Boone, Ia.; G. D. Blake, Atlantic, Ia.; B. M. Carson, Fairfield, Ia.; E. F. Fife, Fort Dodge, Ia.; D. C. Fisher, Garden Grove, Ia.; C. A. Hamilton, Sioux Falls, S. D.; J. W. Hancock, Superior, Wis.; E. W. James, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Roscoe Helm, Alton, Ia.; C. J. Jones, Atlanta, Ia.; A. G. Keyes, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. K. Krasulak, Davenport, Ia.; C. J. Kriz, Garner, Ia.; W. L. Lawson, Hedrick, Ia.; P. C. Miller, Des Moines, Ia.; Leonard, Cherokee, Ia.; G. E. Little, Spirit Lake, Ia.; J. T. McIntyre, Superior, Wis.; C. E. Nugent, Algona, Ia.; F. L. Otto, Sidney, Ia.; R. M. Pearson, Spencer, Ia.; C. S. Roberts, Knoxville, Ia.; W. E. Scantlebury, Hampton, Ia.; Floyd Schlamp, Ackley, Ia.; J. E. Sonvel, Deep River, Ia.; J. C. Scripture, Waterloo, Ia.; M. J. Shuman, West Union, Ia.; F. H. Spurling, Council Bluffs, Ia.; H. R. Thom, Newton, Ia.; M. T. Torstenson, Milford, Ia.; H. J. Wade, Iowa City, Ia.; F. W. White, Iowa City, Ia.; K. B. Yerkes, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

ANNOUNCE COACHES FOR GOPHER TEAM

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Coaches who will direct the football destinies of University of Minnesota at Minneapolis this fall under the new administration of F. W. Lubering, athletic director, were announced here yesterday. The Marine Corps match, enlisted men's team match and the individual civilian club members' matches also were scheduled to be started today.

The new Cup match which was started Tuesday over the 800 and 900-yard slow fire ranges, was completed yesterday over the 1000-yard range. It was won by L. M. Felt, civilian, of Chicago, Sergeant S. J. Dickerson, United States Marines, Tampa, Fla., was second, and First Lieutenant Rhines, United States Infantry, Sioux Falls, S. D., third.

Capt. William Ashurst, United States Marine Corps, won the 500-yard National Rifle Association rapid-fire match and the aggregate match over the 200, 300, and 500-yard rapid-fire matches.

The finals of the 300 National Rifle Association rapid-fire match also were down for completion today, the match having been started yesterday.

President's Match Is Feature Today

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 14.—The President's match featured today's program of the national rifle and pistol matches here, but because of the large list of entries, doubt is expressed whether it would be completed before tomorrow. The Marine Corps match, enlisted men's team match and the individual civilian club members' matches also were scheduled to be started today.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Unique Golf Tourney
by Hole-in-1 Players

Cleveland, O., Sept. 14.—AN UNUSUAL golf competition will be staged this afternoon at Westwood Country Club here. It is a tournament for golfers who have made a hole in one, and is said to be the only event of its kind ever held in this country.

Forty-three local golfers are eligible to compete, including two women. Play will be on a medal handicap basis.

Lido Tests Players
in N. Y. Open GolfJames Crossan's 74 Tops Star
Field in Metropolitan Annual

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Many of those who sent a pretty one down the first fairway at Lido Golf Club links on the Long Island shore yesterday, stepped up to the initial stroke this morning with the outlook considerably modified for Lido can be said to have made many a good pro do what he never expected to do in the first circuit of the four which will place the 1922 Metropolitan New York title. When all the good playing and the bad, and all the lucking of the sea winds which keep Lido a constant enigma, is finished today, the field for the final 36 holes of the total 72 will be cut down to more modest proportions, the rules calling for the dropping out of every one whose total for 36 holes exceeds by 18 strokes or more the score then in eighth place.

A glance over the names which head the column after the first day's struggle brings to light the fact that in most cases the best men are at the top, though with unusually high scores. Next to James Crossan, who was first with 74, comes George Kerrigan of White Beaches, Massachusetts, runner-up with a 76—four over par. J. J. Farrell, Shayne open winner 1922, and Willie Ogg, Worcester, are two more of the five bunched at this figure. Charles Hoffman, Philadelphia district king, and J. M. Barnes, Pelham, are credited with 78 apiece.

But two amateurs broke 80. D. E. Sawyer, Slincoy, and H. C. C. Tippet, Meadowbrook, lead the non-professionals with 78's. A home club man, S. E. Van Vleck, is next with 80. F. A. Godchaux of New Orleans and W. I. Hunter, former British amateur titlist, shot 82 each.

National open champion Eugene Sarazen is handicapped in his try for the title in that he took an 84—the highest recorded in his name for some time—in the first round. As it has been noted before, the Sarazen type of game is not one well suited to seaside conditions and contours such as Lido offers; rather is such a course adapted to Barnes' style. However, the champion may be expected to show considerable of a flash before the 72 holes of play is over.

Crossan's 74 was made up of a 38 out and a 36 in, and represents, as all agree who have seen the testing layout, golf with few flaws and little halfheartedness. He was on the course at all times, which means something at Lido, where the wind is man also was using his putter as little as possible, placing the mashes so near that they threatened to drop time and again. His card with par:

Par. out.....4 3 5 4 5 3 4-37
C. Crossan.....4 3 5 4 5 3 4-37
Par. in.....4 4 4 3 4 3 5-72
Total.....89

The leading scores of the first day's play follow:

James Crossan, Whetley Hills, 38 36 74
George Kerrigan, White Beaches 37 39 76
Willie Ogg, Worcester..... 38 38 76
A. McCutcheon, unattached..... 40 36 76
J. J. Farrell, unattached..... 41 35 76
John J. Farrell, Quaker Ridge 43 33 76
Carl Lühr, unattached..... 39 37 76
J. Maher, Marine and Field..... 39 37 76
Charles Hoffman, Philadelphia..... 40 36 76
L. E. Barnes, unattached..... 40 36 76
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook..... 38 38 76
H. C. C. Tippet, Meadowbrook..... 40 36 76
T. Rajopli, Maplewood..... 39 37 76
P. G. Galt, Port Washington..... 42 34 76
W. C. Wain, West End..... 40 36 76
B. Beebe, West End..... 40 36 76
William McFarlane, Oak Ridge 41 35 76
Daniel Williams, Shakeramoxon 40 36 76
F. Galt, Port Washington..... 42 34 76
P. G. Galt, Port Washington..... 42 34 76
J. B. Law, Cherry Valley..... 37 39 76
Harry Ellis, Vesper..... 41 35 76
Thomas Kerrigan, Slincoy..... 41 35 76
F. Canausa, West Point..... 41 35 76
E. W. Vleck, Adon Valley..... 40 36 76
A. H. Beebe, West End..... 41 35 76
George Thomson, Mt. Vernon..... 37 39 76
J. R. Langlands, Weequahic..... 42 34 76
James Maltby, unattached..... 41 35 76
Alexander Ednie, Jackson..... 38 38 76
Patrick O'Hara, Richmond Co. 43 37 80
Patrick Doyle, St. Louis..... 42 34 80
John Golden, Tuxedo..... 42 34 80

Amateur

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

FIRST ROUND WIN
BY MISS STIRLING

Progresses in Canadian Women's Golf Championship—Driving Test Won at 179 Yards

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 14 (Special).—After no very unexpected outcomes in the first round, the second set of matches in the women's amateur golf championship of Canada will be run off today, leaving two rounds for Friday and the final for Saturday. Of the players that remain in the championship 11 are from Canadian clubs, three from the United States and two from England. Four of the Canadians are from Toronto, three from Montreal, two from Ottawa and one each from Winnipeg, Sarnia and Brantford. Today's draw will eliminate one of the four most fancied for the title as Miss A. W. Stirling meets Miss Ada MacKenzie. Both of them are former champions, Miss MacKenzie winning in 1919 and Miss Stirling the following year. Miss Kate Robertson, runner-up in both these years, meets Mrs. W. A. Gavin in another feature match, while the meeting of Miss Edith Leitch and Mrs. R. Murdoch, the public course entry, will also attract a large gallery.

The other matters resulted as was expected, although in several cases it was anticipated that the results would be closer than they were. The three American ladies, Miss Stirling, Miss E. I. Bowes, and Miss M. Cameron, came through by eliminating Miss C. M. Findley, Miss Violet Mills, and Mrs. W. G. More, respectively. Miss Stirling showed that she is playing as strong a game as she did in 1920, when she won the Canadian title at Hamilton, and went out this morning in 42 in spite of the fact that her opponent laid her two styles. Miss Bowes put out a prominent Canadian in Miss Mills of Hamilton, Ont., while Miss Cameron was extended to the eighteenth hole to defeat Mrs. More. Both Miss Edith Leitch and Mrs. W. A. Gavin, two English players who qualified, graduated into the second round. Mrs. Gavin defeating Mrs. Hope Gibson, the 1921 Ontario champion, by 5 and 4 in the best match of the day. For the first eight holes the match was close and both were playing excellent golf. At this point Mrs. Gibson missed a short putt that would have squared the match, and this marked the turning point. Mrs. Gavin improved steadily, while Mrs. Gibson appeared to fall off slightly, with the result that the match finished at fourteenth green. Miss Leitch played fairly well and defeated her opponent, 3 and 1.

The close win in the championship flight was that obtained by Miss Joyce Hutton of Toronto over Mrs. J. Bridges of Winnipeg. The latter started the sixteenth hole 3 up and on the green needed a short putt to halve the hole and win the match but she missed and Miss Hutton won that hole and the next two, putting them all square at the end of the eighteenth. On the extra hole Miss Hutton won.

Miss Marjorie Beck of the Toronto Club won the driving contest with Mrs. Gavin second and Mrs. Murdoch third. Mrs. Hope Gibson won the prize for the longest drive with 179 yards. The figures of the three winners were: Miss Beck, 162, 154, 138-454 yards; Mrs. Gavin, 143, 147, 163-453 yards; Mrs. Murdoch, 142, 148, 146-436 yards. The summary:

CANADIAN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round.

Mrs. F. Ahearne, Royal Ottawa, defeated Mrs. H. Bostwick, Hamilton, 5 and 3.

Miss M. Cameron, California, defeated Mrs. W. G. More, Toronto, 2-up.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Insurrectos

MR. PUTNAM was, as Teddy said, "one good sport," and he occupied his time by teaching 17 little boys Greek, at the Charles School. When you add to this the fact that they all liked him, it made him a remarkable person indeed. Just now he was standing at one of the long windows, watching the Greeks and the Spaniards playing miniature baseball with a shingle and a tennis ball in the backyard. At Charles School, you studied Greek—or Spanish, and the Greeks and the Spaniards took sides in everything, and called each other names occasionally.

"It's a good thing your boys are real scholars," commented Mr. Ross, a burly red faced man who taught the Spanish and also was assistant coach of the football team, "because they're poor athletes."

"They do have very good marks," said Mr. Putnam.

"But none of them are on the football team," continued Mr. Ross. "All the boys on the team take Spanish. Athletic boys don't like Greek. Can't expect 'em to. Not a bit of football material in your class, not a bit."

Mr. Putnam pointed out a sandy-haired boy who was pitching. "Teddy went out for the team, didn't he?"

"He was too light!" growled Mr. Ross. "There goes the bell! All in, boys. Bell's rung!"

The Class Files In

As his boys swarmed up the steps, Mr. Putnam looked curiously at them. There was Teddy who had tried for the team; Scottie, who was Malcolm Mac-something or other; the Agate Marble, whose conversation consisted of "Yes," "No," and "Perhaps"; "Chick," the smallest boy in the school and the brightest, and 13 more.

The Snow Baby came last, eating a sandwich. He was a very large individual with very red cheeks, who was compiling translations of the word "hash" into as many languages as possible. Sliding easily into his seat in class, he addressed Mr. Putnam.

"Do you know the word for hash in Greek, sir?"

He repeated the question twice and Mr. Putnam did not hear it. Suddenly the teacher rapped on the desk with his ruler. "I've got it!" he declared.

"What?" asked the class in unison.

"Hash," said the Snow Baby dreamily.

Mr. Putnam stood up. "Hereafter, the Greek class will have two periods of outdoor study a week. Bring your books and er-er, your football outfits!"

The class gasped in surprise, but prompt and early the next afternoon they followed Mr. Putnam on board a street car and arrived in the course of time at a public playground in the suburbs. There they found a tiny man in a big orange jersey, who was passing a football with two ragged urchins.

"Jim," said Mr. Putnam, "this is the team. Boys, this is Jim Canavan."

The class gasped again.

"Mr. Canavan is going to coach an all-Greek team."

Teddy gurgled, "Coach us?"

"Sure," said Mr. Canavan. "Why not?"

An All-Greek Team

The class looked at each other in amazement. Two years since Mr. Canavan had gone to coach at Indianapolis, whose team suddenly arose from last place in its Middle West conference, beat Michigan, blanked Pittsburgh, scored two touchdowns on West Virginia, and held Princeton to a scoreless tie. And now he was going to coach the lowly Greek class at Charles School. Moreover, he was a friend of Mr. Putnam's.

"If we take this time out of class," warned the teacher, "you chaps will notably the case in Shetland. The people of these isles are of Scandinavian descent, and all down the east coast of Scotland there are scattered communities of fisher-folk of that race who adhere to their own manners, customs, and dress. In the more or less picturesque villages where they dwell, not associating much with their Scottish neighbors, one finds the busy house-mother knitting, even in the hours when she would tell you, her day's work is done. This distinctive costume of these folk includes long knitted stockings of dark blue wool; the men and boys wear knitted jerseys; the children's stockings are of the same texture, and all the garments are homemade. Little wonder, then, that the house-mother must knit at every available moment. She knits quite automatically, often weaving elaborate patterns into her work without needing to give it a glance as she tramps the countryside, or the streets of the nearest town, with her heavy creel on her back, slung by a leathern strap from her forehead, going to sell the fish which her man has taken out of the sea. She knits as she rocks the baby's cradle in her little home, or as she stands at her door in the evening light before calling the other little ones to be put to bed."

Knitting

While we are learning to do something, or while we are doing it, it is interesting to remember how many people wear how many different rates of people have done it before us.

Now, there is an Anglo-Saxon word, "knit," which means the weaving of threads by hand; but whether that art corresponded to modern "knitting" is not known. Most of the authorities say that knitting was unknown in England before the sixteenth century, and that the art was introduced to the inhabitants of the Shetland Isles in the north of Britain, and of Cornwall in the south, by shipwrecked sailors of the Spanish Armada. There is some evidence to prove that it was known in Scotland before that period, however. It was certainly practiced in Spain and other countries at a much earlier date, and there is a tradition that it was one of the arts which Katherine of Aragon brought with her when she came into England with a pompous train of Spanish ladies, which she thence did bring.

She to the Eighth King Henry married was,

where virtuously (Although a Queen), yet she her days did pass

In working with the Needle curiously.

History relates that, in 1561, Mistress Montague, Queen Elizabeth's milk-woman, presented Her Majesty with a pair of knitted silken hose, which so delighted that royal lady that she vowed never again to wear the stockings made of pieces of cloth sewn together, which were then in vogue.

The Habit of Knitting

Perhaps it was because a stocking-frame was invented in 1589 that, except in Cornwall and some country places, knitting was not commonly practiced in England before 1914. Then everyone, everywhere, began to discover how necessary it was to knit garments for the men who were with the armies.

But, in Scotland, it has long been exceptional to find a woman who had not a fair amount of skill in this useful craft; while in some parts of that country the work done is of the great delicacy and beauty. This is

have to study twice as hard at home. Will you do it?"

"Yes," said the Agate Marble and the class echoed him.

For 40 minutes the diminutive Mr. Canavan put them through such a drill as they had never seen. To his surprise, Chick found himself at quarterback, with Teddy at fullback, the Agate Marble and Scottie on the ends, and the Snow Baby at center.

They went back to the school, not and panting, to learn about the English kings of history, but when they passed Mr. Ross and his Spanish class, they all sniffed. And as Mr. Putnam found out to his delight, they studied so hard at home that their marks went up by leaps and bounds.

In fact, they were so remarkably good that Mr. Charles, the head of

Teddy developed a drop-kick that sent Mr. Canavan into wild enthusiasm.

But if the Greek team prospered, their schoolmates at Charles did not. The regular football team went down in a succession of bad defeats. Central High ran up a mammoth score, Exeter walked away with an easy victory, Rudge was held to a tie at the last moment, and finally a strong team from the East End piled up a tally that was twenty-odd to nothing.

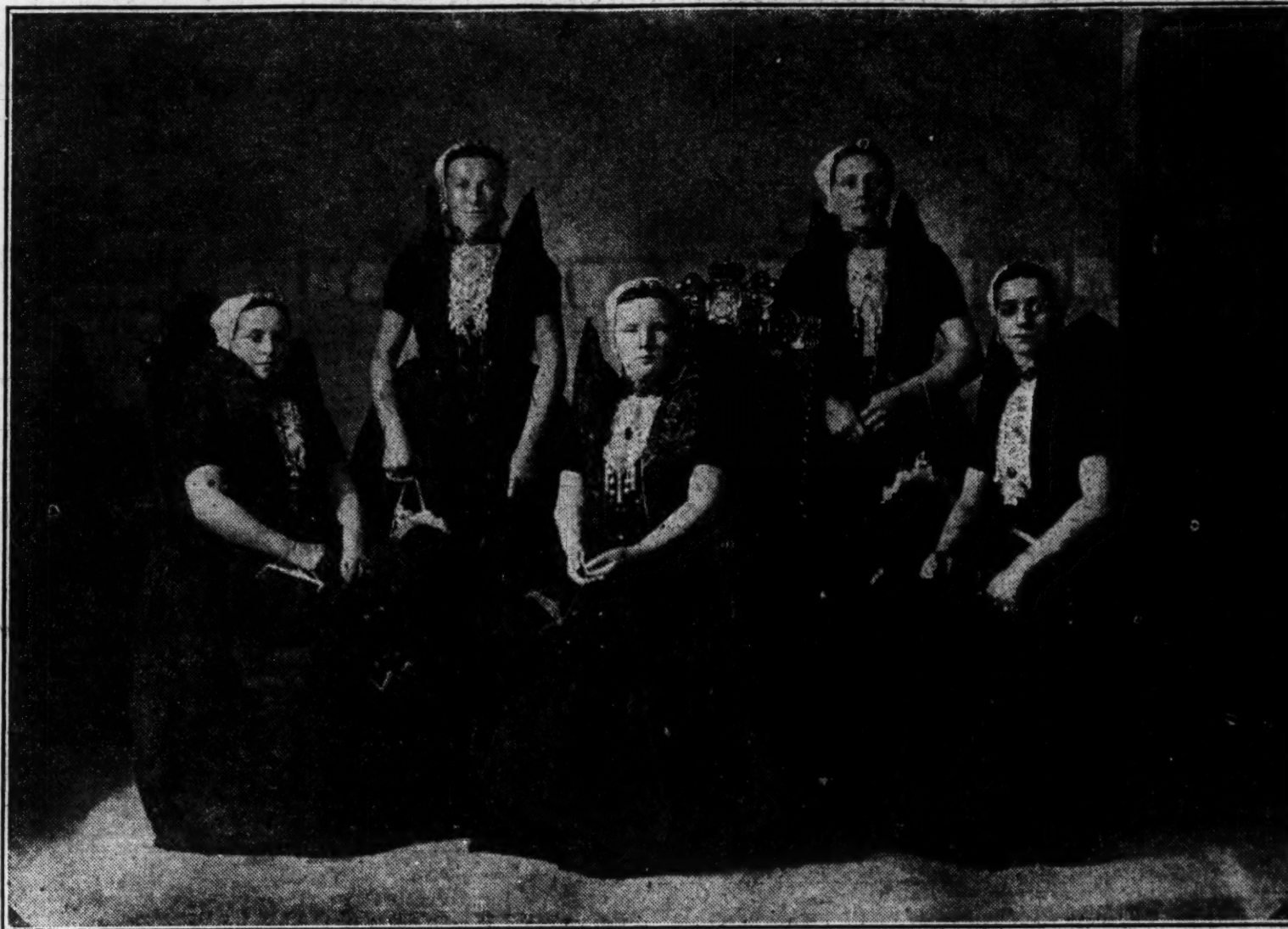
The day after that happened, Mr. Putnam went to the telephone and, after some conversation, arranged a Wednesday afternoon game with the East Enders, who had thoughts of becoming the district champions. Wednesday afternoon rolled around, and the Agate Marble, who was sent to see that no members of the regular

the Spaniards missed his tackle, and Teddy went weaving in and out till he was down on the 10-yard line. Then the Agate Marble bucked center and took the ball over for a touch-down. The Spaniards rushed in substitutes, they tried trick plays, they seemed to crush the Greek line by main strength; but, at the end of the first half, they had two touchdowns against them. Then they held doggedly, forcing the Greeks back and back until, at the last second of the last quarter, the Snow Baby streaked 30 yards down the field and scored just as the whistle blew.

There, sitting on the ball, Mr. Ross found him.

"You—you certainly can play!" said the teacher.

"Yes, sir!" agreed the Snow Baby, tucking the ball under his arm. "Can you tell me the Spanish word for 'hash,' sir?"



The Future Queen of Holland With Some of Her Attendants

Princess Juliana of Holland in National Dress

Nobody would suspect, unless he happened to notice the royal crest carved upon the back of the chair, that in the center of the group sits the future Queen of Holland. Princess Juliana is full of fun and spends a happy youth surrounded by children of her own age. The costume which the Princess and the women around her are wearing is the national dress of Zaamslag, a village in Zeewusch Flandria, a remote part of Holland, on the Belgian frontier, and the dress was presented to the Princess as a tribute from the women of the whole province. National dress nowadays is becoming rare, because it is not practical for modern life. In Axel, a little town in Zeewusch Flandria, or in Zaamslag, on a Sunday morning a visitor, however, may still see the women and girls wearing their picturesque national costume.

patch of grass in front of the post office, beside the dahlias, and I stretched out luxuriously on this, one day in August, when there was just a sufficient tang in the breeze to flavor the warmth from the sun. Teddy was pursuing, without malice and almost without intention, a butterfly, which—escaped him by going among the dahlias—forbade ground to Teddy, as he well knew. Casting about for further occupation, he came over to where I lay, and nuzzled inquisitively.

"There's nothing wrong with you and you know it," he seemed to be saying in his canine way. "Yet you lie here, wasting your time, pretending that you're waiting for the mail, when as a fact, it really doesn't matter whether you get any mail or not, or whether you get it as soon as it comes in or not until a week from next Tuesday afternoon. Why don't you keep busy, as I do? Sniff around. You never can tell what you will find, if you keep on the move. There are the most surprising things in the woods."

There was no answer to his argu-

The Perfect Pedestrian

TEDDY has adopted me. I make the announcement with no sense of boasting, but merely as one who has been elected to high office might relate the fact, already known through the public prints. There are no public prints in this little village on the coast of Maine, but Teddy and I have appeared together in the thoroughfares so frequently of late that there has been talk. With us, "to publish" means to state at the post office at mail time.

Teddy lives at the post office, and it was there we met, there we exchanged confidences after a proper period of acquaintance, and from there that we set out together on our first excursion. There is a little

ments, and to forestall further rebuke I rose and started for a trail I had been considering for several days. Teddy, always a little sensitive and never intruding where he suspects he may not be wanted, cocked his head on one side and watched me go. A snap of the fingers, a whistle and a "Come on, Teddy," and he passed me at a lumbering gallop. He is a large dog, allied to the pointer line, yet not boastful of his ancestry. He seldom descends to that common form of locomotion known as a dog-trot, but proceeds in a series of rocking leaps, such as Lewis Carroll must have meant by the word "galumphing."

There are certain advantages, but numerous disadvantages, in going overland. Your companion will either want to go faster or slower than you desire. You will mutually leave the best part of the road to each other, so that this easy going remains untrod while you both stumble along in the rough. Then, as Max Beerholm complains, so often you both will find yourselves reading aloud any casual signs you may encounter, automobile warnings or directions, advertisements of soap, notices to trespassers. There is no such nonsense with Teddy. If I go too slow for him, he runs on ahead. If I overlook something that patiently demands investigation, he lets me go on, and catches up when he has completed his survey of the matter. Nor do I intrude upon his private excursions and side trips, by trying to follow and watch him. It may be he

is merely trying to pique my curiosity, with all these frantic rushes into the underbrush, these chargings into thickets. When he finds anything that is really interesting, he speaks up. A squirrel, chattering derisively from a high branch, for instance, is obviously a thing I would want to see and hear, and he calls me vociferously. If I respond and go to him, all is well; if not, all is equally well, and soon he comes galumphing along and leaping upon me, wiping the mud from his paws upon my sweater.

Conversation Unnecessary. Similarly, he is quite satisfied, whether I talk to him and discuss these Maine woods as they appear to me, or walk on in silence. To conversation he pays about the same attention as a freshman does to a professor, deferential but, I fear, not very receptive. Yet this is more than the bipeds who have accompanied me on my walks have always accorded my talk.

Teddy, in brief, is the perfect pedestrian, always interested in the walk, for the walk's sake, never there, always willing either to go on or to go back, capable of entertaining himself or me, willing to submit himself to be entertained if that is my pleasure. In fine rapport, we scour the woods of Maine together, making vast discoveries of no moment to compilers of archives, but contributing greatly to my well-being, and I trust to that of Teddy.

An Old Tale

A LITTLE boy stood on sturdy legs, wide apart, watching his father reading by the study lamp. The room was full of shadows and long streaks of rosy light, shed by the cheerful lamp. It was lined with books from floor to ceiling. A ladder ran from the bottom of one of the shelves to the top. The ladder could be moved all round the room, for it had little wheels that served it as feet.

"Let the children take away any book they wish," his father had said. "They are all good books on my shelves."

So Robert and Sarianna, for that was his sister's pretty and curious name, loved the library and all the red and blue and brown and gold volumes that were in it. Tonight, however, Robert did not turn to the ladder. He preferred to watch his father, who sat with the lamp light shining on his face, so that Robert could see how its expression changed as he read.

"What do you read about?" His father looked up and smiled. "The Siege of Troy," he answered.

"What is a siege and what is Troy?" Robert the elder looked at his son for a moment, reflectively.

"Your name is Priam?"

"Why, I'll show you," he said. "You bring up that easy chair and I'll pull over the long table. Now we'll have that lighter chair. There, that will just about do. Now let me see: you go, way up and sit atop now. Your name is Priam and you are wearing a very long beard. The table and the chair you are on is a town, large as—oh, larger than Camberwell where we live."

"The other chairs are a wall about it. Here, Puss, Puss!"

He called a big, sleek, gray cat, who waked from a comfortable doze by the fire, now stood arching its back in high disapproval. "Now see, Robert. The cat is a very beautiful lady, the most beautiful lady the world has ever known. The face that launched a thousand ships," he said as if to himself.

"So Paris said to Helen, (that is the beautiful lady's name), (you come to Troy, that is the name of your town, you know). 'Live in Troy and everyone will see your beauty.' So Helen went, but back in her own country in Greece (you can look it up on the map some day), the very beautiful Helen bled again; so they fitted out a fleet and came sailing after her."

The Merry-Go-Round Animals Take a Vacation

THE lion and the tiger had been thinking and planning for some time about a real picnic. Then they talked with all the other animals about it. So they agreed that they would walk on their own good legs and stop going around in such a silly, noisy manner, and run away to the hills and the mountains for a few days' rest and fun.

So, one very dark night, after all the people had left the park and everything was very still, they started. They had to be very careful of those stiff, wooden legs, but they managed; and soon the pony, tiger, elephant, giraffe, bear, swan and the rooster and all the rest, were standing on the ground. They stretched their legs out carefully, first one way, then the other much as Puss does after a long nap. The elephant pushed the doors open and he and the giraffe stood by them to hold them open until the animals went out.

The lion said: "Now all follow me carefully and quietly; do not say a word until we are miles away."

Free at Last

You should have seen those gaily painted animals, walking down the street. They could not go very fast at first, but after they had used their legs awhile, they could go faster. Then they ran pell mell down one street and up another out to the country roads, over the hills, across the brooks and up to the top of a high mountain where they could see all over everything.

The lion said: "We must get so far away that we cannot hear that music machine. We are so accustomed to going around with that music that, as soon as we heard it, we would be going around and around before we knew it."

So they went a long way and could hear only the music of the woods and the birds. Oh, it was sweet to be out

of doors again! The animals rested and played, ate clean, delicious food, and were happy as happy can be. The giraffe stalked around, eating from the high branches. His yellow coat made a handsome picture among the green trees. The dogs barked their heads off. They had a hard time to make those wooden tails wag, but they just had to wag their tails when they barked in such joy.

Signs of Delight

The pony kicked up his heels, stood on his hind feet and was the liveliest creature you ever saw. He heard the rooster growing the best crow that his wooden throat would make. The pony said: "You and I belong on a farm, Friend Rooster. We don't belong with this park crowd. Let us go take a look at some of these farm places."

"Bright idea, and the truth," said the rooster. "Let's go at once."

The pony found a large pasture and good, friendly horses, mules and cows. "This is where I stay," he said.

The rooster was invited to dinner by a flock of hens. He told them about the Merry-Go-Round. They hardly believed it and didn't like the idea of just standing in one place all the time. "Why, we couldn't scratch nor lay an egg the year through," they said.

The rooster said: "I shall stay here with my own kind. No more city life for me."

The Merry-Go-Round man came in the morning to open the doors and to start things going. "Well, what has happened!" he said. "The animals all gone!" There was the empty platform; nothing left but the coaches. "I must call the police." The policeman looked all round for signs and tracks, but the wind had covered up the tracks.

Their Retreat Covered

The friendly fog had followed the animals, so no one along the road had seen them at all. For three long,

beautiful days and nights the animals had a good time and did just as they pleased, away up there in the sweet, fresh air of the mountain top. Then the lion said: "Well, I suppose we must go back where we belong," and sighed and sighed. They he roared and roared to call all the animals together. They all came, except the pony and the rooster.

The lion said: "Well, we must go back." Then all the animals sighed and sighed. "We will start this evening, just at dusk. We can get back in less time than it took to come. We can walk easily now; besides, it is all down grade."

He sent again to tell the pony and the rooster when the animals would start, but they just laughed: "After three days on a farm, no more city life for them."

Next day the Merry-Go-Round man came to open the doors. He walked all around on the outside. "What footprints are these, I wonder?" He opened the doors and ran in, and there were all those animals in their places again except the pony and rooster. "Well, where have you been, and who brought you back?"

Nobody said a word. He tried the legs of all the animals to see if they were in good and tight. He walked all around two or three times.

"Why, where is the pony and where is the rooster?" he asked.

Nobody said a word. The lion winked at the giraffe, when the man was not looking.

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MRS. AUG. B. THUNBERG

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Hidden Automobiles

In each of the following sentences is the name of a well-known "make" of American automobile, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. The Falls of Niagara are overpowering in their immensity.
2. As I walked in, a shadow fell across my path.
3. I saw Will in Col. Newton's tent.
4. When I saw a lovely couple I generally wish I had one like it.
5. "William, please bring me down in tonight a little earlier than usual."
6. Harper & Co. let me take a bicycle on trial.
7. He who does his best earns the confidence of his employer.
8. I go to St. Louis, Mo. on October 14th.
9. I heard from Dick in Georgia only yesterday.
10. Col. Bates says he would like to have Lieut. Edwards for his private secretary.

The key to the puzzle which ran on this page on August 31 is as follows:

1. Paris.
2. Berlin.
3. Tokyo.
4. Warsaw.
5. Budapest.
6. Cairo.
7. Odessa.
8. Lima.
9. Milan.
10. Berne.

(Through a regrettable error the title of this puzzle read "Hidden European Cities," while for obvious reasons it should have been "Hidden Foreign Cities.")

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1922

EDITORIALS

AN ARTICLE in this newspaper the other day gave some interesting information about the movement to repair St. Paul's Cathedral, one of the world's famous landmarks, and to insure its perpetuation.

Rebuilding the Foundations of Europe

The masterpiece which Sir Christopher Wren wrought with his brain and his heart is approaching collapse because its foundations, under the stress of jerry-building by economical or dishonest contractors, were built far too shallow to stand the strain of the passing centuries. The movement deserves to succeed, because neither England nor the world can afford to lose St. Paul's.

But the discovery that St. Paul's is in danger because its foundations are faulty is emblematic of the whole state of Europe. The foundations of Europe as a whole are unreliable because they were built, centuries ago, by sovereigns and by statesmen who had an eye solely to their own immediate interests rather than to the reasonable interests of mankind, including their own. From this retrospect of jerry-building, cemented with the sacrifice of many thousands of lives to turn a trick on posterity, spring the outcroppings of hatreds, of suspicions and resentments that are so vastly complicating the task of world-reconstruction.

To this heritage of jerry-building is due the fact that, in a crisis that demands the united action of the mind and conscience of Christendom in a determined effort to prevent a repetition of the historic tragedy of the Near East, Europe is hopelessly divided into secretly or openly hostile camps. To this jerry-building is due the deplorable fact that such "fountaining nations" as Austria—nations that have played a historic rôle in the history of civilization—are stretching out hands of entreaty without results to the combined humanity of the world.

But as in the case of menaced St. Paul's Cathedral, it is a hopeful pledge of the future that the conscience of Christendom is being aroused to the urgency of the problem of repairing the jerry-built foundations of the remote past, projecting its misconceptions into yesterday and even today. In this body of public opinion, rising above the mental and moral limitations of the past, lies the hope of Europe. Thousands and millions of men and women in France, in England, in Germany, are increasingly realizing the folly, the hopeless destructiveness of the passion, the prejudices, and the hatreds of the past. They are turning their faces to the future with growing protests against the perpetuation of the vitiated inheritance. They are striving to bring new ideals into the new age.

These men and women who appreciate the requirements of the present and the future are still in the minority in most, if not all, of the European countries. But their number is increasing, and their purpose is gaining in form and direction. The time will come when these children of the future, rather than of the past, will be numerous enough and powerful enough to make their voices heard above the voices of statesmen, or near-statesmen, shouting the traditional slogans of the mob. When that time comes, Europe will repair its jerry-built foundations and will take up without mental reservations the task of making itself fit to live the life and carry out the purposes of the new age.

THE suggestion conveyed by President Harding in a letter to Speaker Gillett, that there should be a rearrangement of the treaty relations of the United States with Panama, seems a wise and timely one, although probably to most of the people of the United States it will appear a rather trivial part of the problems confronting the Government. But the fact is that American treaty relations with Panama have never been satisfactory to either

A New Panama Treaty

government, while the relations existing between citizens of the United States, resident in the Canal Zone, and the people of the Republic of Panama have always presented a thinly veiled hostility.

The United States won for Panama her independence. Panamanians may say that they achieved their end through the revolution, but it is a matter of record that only through the friendly connivance of the Roosevelt Administration was that revolution successful. President Roosevelt himself admitted this when, in a speech at San Francisco, he said, "I took Panama."

But whatever of gratitude there may have been among the people of the Republic thus created has been somewhat effaced by the insistence of the United States that everything on the Isthmus must be made subservient to the requirements of the Canal. In seeking this great end there has been unquestionably a certain indifference, if not to the rights of Panama at least to the interests and the susceptibilities of its people. Those people possess all the exaggerated sensibility and personal pride characteristic of the Latin races. To them Panama is a republic equal to any other republic, even including their great and somewhat overbearing neighbor to the north. At all times there is smoldering in Panama the flame of resentment against Americans, which during the period of the construction of the Canal was more than once fanned into an open and violent outbreak.

This situation is only enhanced by the unsatisfactory and ineffective treaty relations now existing. The Canal Treaty of 1903 and the so-called Taft Agreement of 1904, which was made for its correction, and which is in fact only something like the "gentlemen's agreements" by which great corporations establish a modus vivendi, were both unsatisfactory and incomplete. The time has come for the negotiation of a definite treaty, which will protect the rights of both parties, but which will provide, as exist-

ing conditions do not provide, for the continually increasing importance to the United States not merely of sovereignty over the Canal Zone, but for dominant influence for purposes of defense in contiguous territory which may be of importance to any plan for the protection of the Canal.

But such a treaty ought not to ignore the sensibilities of the Panamanians, their unquestioned rights in the premises, their determination to maintain their own sovereignty, and their demonstrated capacity for self-government. All of the rights of the Panamanians can be properly protected and assured to them without in the slightest degree putting in jeopardy the interests of the United States. The importance of the movement, which President Harding has initiated, proceeds quite as much from the part it will play in restoring confidence in the good intent of the United States among the Central American countries, as from the very definite and specific advantage it will be to the protection and maintenance of the interoceanic Canal.

THE world is accustomed to call the present a bad time for kings, and perhaps the saying is more nearly right than is usual for generalities. Eight years ago, one who held himself a super-monarch launched an adventure which promptly developed into the greatest war in all history—and ended with exactly twenty-two of the quondam Clan-Royal losing civil lists, thrones, everything. But it is well to remember there are two sides to every penny. For instance, there are today several kingdoms whose domestic stability, sadly shaken by bitter partisan politics, is steadied by their rulers. It is so in Italy. It is markedly true in Spain. It looks as though it might prove soon the case in Japan as well.

Hirohito

Hirohito is not Emperor of the islands, of course, although most formally locum tenens since November last, when he was named Regent on the retirement of Yoshihito, his father. So it chanced that this boyish-looking Prince found himself, though not yet twenty-one, ruling from the most ancient of the world's thrones. Nor is that "most ancient" exaggerated. The head of the royal house of Japan traces his ancestry to a king reigning a thousand years before the Saxons beached their keels on the shores of Britain. His Imperial Majesty the Tenno-Kotei, whom foreigners often (and incorrectly) call the Mikado, is the direct descendant of the conqueror and law-giver, Jimmu-Tenno, who founded the kingdom of Nippon in the seventh century before the Christian era.

Thus, Hirohito represents not only by far the oldest of "Houses" but also one of the oldest living civilizations. And one of the newest, too! The young Regent is but a short generation removed from Mutsuhito, who freed himself from the Shogunate tyranny, suppressed the feudal system, and presided over the marvelous evolution which in a few years drew Nippon from the depths of medievalism and placed her alongside the most advanced nations of the West. Today antique Japan stands one of the five great modern powers. Old custom has not hindered her from taking position in the first rank of up-to-date industrial communities.

In these last sentences is implied the crux of the situation. Japan is progressive (it might even be written aggressively progressive), yet it is fully as true that the Nation's very habit of thought is based on the ultra-conservative. This shows itself, for example, in the people's regard for their Emperor, where appears a devotion hard for the West to understand. Yet now, in the age-old seat of such "divine" rulers, sits a young man possessed of all youth's enthusiasms and adaptability, eager to lead his country forward along paths relatively new to the Orient, which his Occidental journeyings have proved to him must be followed if Japan is to hold her high place in the international circle. Even as he has mastered modern languages, to add to his venerable native tongue, so again, though ruling a land which chose to hermitize itself so late as the '60s of the nineteenth century, he has studied thoroughly the new teachings of world trade and economics.

In the evolutionary growth of a people whose two main political schools inevitably are to stand for the antipodal ideas of nervously dynamic radicalism and stolidly static conservatism, there are rough waters to be navigated. At such times it can be of the greatest aid to the nation if the captain of the ship not only represents both parties but enjoys the confidence of each. So far as he has given us chance to judge, Hirohito is the sort of man to play capably this difficult rôle. He has been not a little in the public eye of late, with his travels and the assumption of the regency, and then, only the other day, that picturesque betrothal ceremony with the Princess Kuni. One expects him to stand full in the political limelight in a near future, using an influence interestingly compact of immemorial veneration and a distinctly modernist view of government to stabilize conditions which, unwisely handled, will be pregnant with dangerous possibilities, but which can prove no more than of healthy growth under the sanely shrewd control of a real leader.

THAT the animosities engendered by the war are gradually softening is pleasantly exemplified by the action of French artists in voting in favor of permitting Germans to exhibit their works at coming French expositions. A recent canvass of fifty French artists resulted in forty-nine votes for admitting the Germans and only one against it. One of the tragedies of the conflict was the dragging of art in its various forms, even including music, into the maelstrom of hate. That this misfortune is disappearing between the two nations that were the closest and bitterest foes augurs well for the world at large. It is a cheering sign, too, that this change of feeling is not confined to painters, a canvass among French decorators on the question of welcoming Germans to their ranks showing the same result.

WHEN America made an agreement some years ago with the Negro Republic of Liberia, whereby she under-

took to promote certain administrative activities in that Republic and promised to grant a loan for its development, she took the first step in an African policy which theretofore, with one unimportant exception, she had apparently deliberately avoided. The fact that she would at some time undertake this policy had been forecast a number of years ago by observers of the situation, who realized how powerful a factor the United States would be in the proper development and regulation of Africa, and that if America were willing to give assistance to this end such assistance would probably not be forthcoming without some adequate return in the form of a reorganization or exchange of territory.

It is from this standpoint that Percy Evans Lewin, librarian of the Royal Colonial Institute, has written on "Liberia and Negro Rule" in the September issue of The Atlantic Monthly. Mr. Lewin explains that it is by no means suggested that what was essentially an economic arrangement between the most powerful republic in the world and probably the weakest independent state outside Europe involves necessarily the territorial absorption of the latter. It is evident, however, to those conversant with the process of economic expansion that, when she obtains a commercial foothold in Africa, America has entered upon the first step that leads to direct economic, if not political, control.

In this connection Mr. Lewin considers two extremely important aspects of the question—the first, purely economic, and the second political and sociological. The great territory of Liberia is a practically undeveloped country, possessing enormous latent wealth in tropical products. Geographically, it is located just south of the coast of Guinea, which is that part of the western littoral of Africa actually nearest to the east coast of the United States, so that Liberia is itself within easy reach of the American continent. Moreover, the economic development of West Africa is proceeding along lines which are bringing to its west coast the products of the interior. It must be remembered that the development of tropical Africa has been extraordinarily rapid during recent years, its economic development being at present practically in the hands of three European nations—Great Britain, France, and Belgium—and that the great region of Liberia is at present without any proper overseer or protectorate.

The sociological aspects of the case are also of great significance, being associated with the question of the policy involved in native administration and the right attitude to adopt toward backward races, in view of the changes that have occurred in recent years in the general conception of the duties of a protecting power. It cannot be assumed, of course, that the development of these regions is being undertaken by any of the nations in question from purely altruistic motives, although, on the other hand, such economic development as is being undertaken is certainly not entirely unconnected with the moral obligations definitely recognized by the Treaty of Versailles. Indeed, the official policy of the British Government has been laid down by Lord Milner as absolutely opposed to compulsory labor for private employment. "It is a point of fundamental importance," he declared, "that there is no question of force or compulsion, but only of encouragement and advice through the native chiefs and headmen."

The problem of a right exercise of trusteeship varies in different parts of Africa, and in Liberia the question is in many respects peculiarly difficult. Hence, American administrators would have a remarkable opportunity there, and if they should prove themselves equal to the task of training the Liberians to govern themselves well, they would have rendered a valuable service to the cause of West Africa. The problem there is largely a matter of right education. The natives must be taught that their economic independence is intimately connected with the development of their own lands and resources. They must be shown that their customs, so far as they do not actively conflict with higher ethical teachings, will be respected and their individuality properly safeguarded; then the administrators should meet with a fairly easy success. That America will prove equal to this task is a foregone conclusion; and the high ideals which have inspired her activities in many directions to nobler and greater fulfillment will find yet another sphere for their application.

THE American consul to other lands was for many years a standing subject for criticism. He was said to be untrained, inexperienced, and otherwise unqualified for the position to which he was appointed.

Until a comparatively recent period consular offices were bestowed as a reward for political services, and the question of special fitness was often ignored in assigning a representative of the United States to Iquique or Hong Kong. In the general distribution of patronage following the election of a new President there had been a tradition that the chronic office-seeker could always be disposed of by sending him to a foreign country—the foreigner the better.

In those years when, with the exception of a few staple products, American business men were not concerned with the export trade that has loomed so large in the past decade, it may not have mattered much as to the training and ability of the country's consuls. The routine duties of the office were often performed by an assistant carried over from one incumbent to another, and in the great majority of consular districts there was that contentment that is said to result from the lack of anything that makes history. With the gradual realization that their country had become a world power, and

America's Opportunity in Africa

needed to be more fully informed as to trade and other conditions in all regions of the globe, successive presidents took action looking to the betterment of the consular service. A system of examinations, with appointments according to merit and experience, was adopted, with the result that recent years have seen a marked improvement in this important agency of the Department of State.

A criticism that has recently been voiced by a writer who has had experience in the American diplomatic service is that the consuls of the United States do not, as a whole, take a sufficiently active part in pushing the introduction of their country's goods in neutral markets, or in aiding American promoters to secure trade or other concessions. This view of the duties of a consul is hardly sustained by the law or custom under which he acts. The consul is not an official "drummer" for foreign trade, nor is he supposed to further the interests of his fellow countrymen in their purely private affairs. He is expected to send to his Government full reports as to trade opportunities and all matters relating to business conditions. He will naturally endeavor to guard the interests of all Americans in his district, and, so far as the laws and treaties of the country in which he is located apply, maintain the policy of the "open door" for his own people. Nations do not trade, or engage in exploiting concessions, and it does not seem probable that American sentiment favors the utilization of the consular service for promoting what is properly the concern of individuals.

Editorial Notes

A LONDON expert on golf notes with alarm that a Chicago college, voting on the students' preference in games, gave a "tremendous majority" for golf. He believes this preference to exist throughout the whole of America, where, he says, golf is viewed as essentially a young man's game. He could only name two or three British schools that offer golfing facilities, so the outlook for British golf in future international championships is obviously scarcely promising. Perhaps he has visions of every American school owning the many acres of landscape that golf commonly requires, and of American educators deliberately selecting golf as the young people's game, as the British schools have selected cricket and football. If so that is hardly the case. The American youth may have easy access to the golf course of some neighboring park or country club, but usually he goes there on his own responsibility, not to participate in a school athletic program. The English boy may not do so to such an extent simply because his school keeps him so well occupied with its organized sports that the necessary leisure is wanting. If America's golfing prospects are thereby enhanced, well, so much the better for America.

THAT the management of an important vaudeville circuit has forbidden on its many stages "jokes" on the subject of prohibition naturally stirs comment. The vaudeville management is credited with the decision that these jokes "had been used for the last three years and are about played out." There are jokes current, however, as everybody who reads or hears humorous anecdote cannot but know, that are very much older than three years. Better than anything else, the receptivity and mental attitude of those whom it would amuse limits the age of a joke; and so may it not be that the vaudeville management in question has simply sized up the majority opinion of its audiences on this particular kind of humor? In other words, does not this decision mean that to the average American jokes on the subject of prohibition have become tiresomely witless?

LONG years ago a lad named Clare turned his back on Bridport, his native town in Dorset, and set out to tramp to London in search of fortune, as Dick Whittington is supposed to have done. He had three companions, who fell out by reason of footweariness and faint hearts, but young Clare pushed on, arrived in London with less than the proverbial half-crown in his pocket, and proceeded to build up a business which is flourishing to this day. There may be nothing strange in all this, but there is something filially fragrant in the fact that young Clare's son always celebrates the anniversary of his father's arrival in the metropolis, after the long walk from Bridport. Long may he continue to do so.

THE DAILY EXPRESS in London has begun a controversy on the "ten novels everyone should read," and one of the writers gives a list which is "essential to every educated person." It contains "Vanity Fair," "Esmond," "David Copperfield," "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Jane Eyre," "Wuthering Heights," "The Mill on the Floss," "The Newcomes," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and "Don Quixote." The mid-Victorian proclivities are obvious, though it is a little difficult to understand why all reference to George Meredith has been omitted. Perhaps, however, the compiler of this list does not regard Meredith as a novelist so much as an analytical essayist.

SOME picturesque reminders of the past were recently discovered accidentally by a salvage vessel off the coast of Sweden. The salvage ship, to help a fisherman who had lost his grapnel, sent down a diver, and the diver found the grapnel caught in an ancient gun. Another old gun lay on the bottom near at hand, and when the two had been taken ashore and examined they were found to be of the seventeenth century. Five more guns, two anchors, and other relics of a long lost Swedish man-of-war were later salvaged.

FOLK in Cumberland are grumbling about the "dearest railway in England." This is a branch line which connects the town of Brampton with the main "North-Eastern" line running from Carlisle to Newcastle. It covers a distance of only a little more than a mile, but sevenpence is charged for a single journey, and that is why folk in Cumberland grumble. Yet they have an easy way out of the difficulty, for if they walk they will at least be sevenpence in pocket and will also have struck a blow at railway monopoly.